MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXXIV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1866. NO. 10.

The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man

Chemistry by the Fireside.—No. 11.

HYDROGEN CONTINUED.

We told you in our last conversation that hydrogen exists in water, animal and vegetable substances, and that by decomposing water by means of zinc and sulphuric acid, we could readily obtain it in large quantities. We wish now to notice its properties.

In looking at a jar of hydrogen you would see nothing to distinguish it from common air. It has neither taste nor color, nor has it ever been liquified. Place it in the most powerful press ever invented by man and it would still be a gas. When mingled with air in large quantities, you can breathe it, but you would not know your own voice; you could only give a shrill squeak which would seem as hideous to yourself as to those who heard you. Ring a bell in hydrogen, and you can scarcely hear it. No animal can live in pure hydrogen, for it must have oxygen to sustain life.

But the most remarkable property of hydrogen is its great lightness. It is fourteen and a half times lighter than common air. A soap bubble filled with it will rise in the air. This is the substance usually employed to fill balloons. If you should take a turkey's crop, and carefully clean it and dry it, and fill it with hydrogen, you would have a balloon on a small scale. Balloons have been constructed on this principle capable of holding several hundred pounds in weight. But there is one great difficulty in using hydrogen. It is supposed that the molecules, or particles of which hydrogen is composed are smaller than in any other substance. The smallest crack in a glass jar will cause the hydrogen to pass through it. Balloons are made of varnished silk, but it is a very difficult matter to prevent the hydrogen from passing through it and escaping. There is now a standing prize for some kind of varnish that will the better prevent the escape of hydrogen than anything now known. Hydrogen is employed as the unit of comparison with other elements, because it combines with them in a smaller proportionate weight than any other known substance.

Hydrogen is very combustible. If you set it on fire in combination with oxygen or common air, it will explode with a loud report. A bladder filled with one-third of oxygen and two-thirds of hydrogen will make a stunning report. We once blew up a mixture of 1200 cubic inches, which tore open the reservoir and exhibited a force like that of gunpowder. Its effects were most stunning. Prof. Webster once had his clothing nearly torn off from him by an explosion of hydrogen. These accidents arose from the use of badly constructed instruments for burning it, called the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, or more commonly, the compound blowpipe. By means of this instrument the hardest substances can be melted or burned.

There is one pretty experiment which you can perform very easily: Take a small bottle and fit a good cork to it, and then bore a hole through the cork and force a pipe-stem through it so as to be perfectly tight. Now put into the bottle two ounces of very small nails, or bits of zinc, or iron shavings from a machine-shop; pour in just water enough to cover them, and then pour in about one-third as much sulphuric acid as there was of water. Hydrogen will immediately escape through the tube. Wait a minute till the air is all out of the bottle, because if you should set it on fire, it would blow up by the mixture of the air and hydrogen. Touch a lighted taper to the jet and you will have the philosophical candle. Hold an inverted tumbler over the flame and press it down upon it somewhat, and the candle will go out, but will continue to burn round the edges of the tumbler where the hydrogen is in contact with the atmospheric air. Blow out your lamp and hold a bladder over it and you can collect the gas. Take an old pistol barrel, place your thumb over the vent, and hold the muzzle over the gas from the bottle and let it be partially filled with hydrogen, and then touch a lighted taper to the vent and it will explode with a smart report. Re-light the bottle, and as soon as the flame burns very small, so you can hardly see it, let down over it a glass tube about three-fourths of an inch in diameter and a foot or more in length, and you will hear the sweetest musical tones. A tune may be played on a flute by means of these tones. After you have exhausted your list of experiments, pour out the liquid contents of your bottle on a plate and let it evaporate, and you will have a new salt formed. If you used zinc, you will have a sulphate of zinc; if you employed iron, you will have sulphate of iron. One day spent in experimenting in this way at the cost of a few cents, will have a better impression than a week of study could possibly do, without it. But we must reserve the compounds of hydrogen till another week.

Agricultural College of Massachusetts.

The site for the location of the buildings of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has, after a long controversy been decided upon. They are to be located near the middle of the grounds, thus carrying out a practical farmer's view of the matter, and not at one side, which, according to the views of the President and the landscape gardeners called upon to consult in the case, was where they should be located. The opinions of the former prevailed, notwithstanding the fact that the reasons of the latter parties for preferring the location on one side seemed to be founded in the best of taste, and in a true appreciation of the character and uses of the Institution. The *Massachusetts Ploughman* of last week says:

"The report of the Trustees of the Agricultural College was presented in the House last week. The Trustees state at some length their proposed plan of organization, and answer objections which they suppose will be made to some of its features. They presume that the College will be viewed in many particulars as that of an ordinary college, with an agricultural department, and argue that it is not the intention to confine its benefits solely to the sons of farmers. The plan embraces those given by Dr. Hitchcock, in 1851, and by Gov. Andrew, in 1863. The farm has yielded a rent of $2,130 the past year, with expenses of $668. The site of the college buildings has been determined upon, and preparations have commenced for building. The Treasurer's Report shows receipts to Jan. 3d, 1866, of $53,896.26, and expenditures of $31,891.90, leaving a balance on hand of $22,004.36. The farm of 310 acres with the buildings, cost $34,969.50, and there is a debt upon it of $12,000. The building fund amounts to $78,926.50."

Spent Tan.

This substance has generally been regarded of little value. Various methods of applying it have been tried with but little success. When decomposed it has some value as a manure on some kinds of land. It is good to fill ice houses, and being a good non-conductor of heat, is used for banking houses. The best application we know of is as a fuel. When dried it burns with a good deal of heat. We visited an extensive tannary in Norway a few days since, and found that their large steam engine was wholly supplied with fuel from their spent tan. When taken out of the vat it is spread out so as to dry under cover, and forms an excellent supply of fuel at a cheap rate.

State Agricultural College.

Now that the question of location has been decided upon, we trust all who have the true prosperity and usefulness of this institution at heart, as we most surely, now and from the beginning have had, will at once drop all sectional or other feelings which may have heretofore had a place in their thoughts, and do all that is possible to carry forward the establishment of the Institution and aid in whatever will contribute to its efficacy and success. We have always believed that when established its location should be in the eastern central section of the State, but are not prepared to say from personal observation that the site decided upon is the one best adapted to the wants of the college. From the opinions of those members of the Board who have examined the farms at Orono, our opinion is that had the Trustees put three or four energetic men into the field in April last, to solicit funds for the college, the same to be located wherever the Trustees should decide, a fund sufficient for that purpose could have been raised, and a much better site *purchased*—east of the Kennebec river—that the farms given by the citizens of Bangor and vicinity.

We give place, below, to a portion of a communication which appeared in the Bangor *Daily Whig of* the 5th inst., giving some account of the farms at Orono, which are to be the seat of the college; by simply remarking that the fact that they contain no waste land, is no argument at all in favor of their being the best location that could have been selected for the purpose:

"The farms selected for the location are, the one formerly the residence of the late Daniel White, Esq., now owned by his widow and two sons, comprising one hundred and fifty acres of land, over one hundred acres of which is under improvement and in pasture, the remainder covered with a valuable growth of wood—the other is the farm formerly owned and occupied by Col. John Goddard, now by Nathan Frost, Esq., comprising one hundred and ninety acres, of which one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty-five acres have been cleared up, the remainder having upon it a valuable original growth of timber and wood. These farms join and are situate upon the east branch of the Stillwater river, about three-fourths of a mile from the village of Orono, on rising ground, and both command a full and fine view of the river, the village of Orono, and also the village at Upper Stillwater in Oldtown, from which it is about the same distance. The distance to Oldtown also is only about three and one-half miles, and a railroad depot within three-quarters of a mile on the north, and to the south about the same distance to the depot of the contemplated European & North American Railroad—thus furnishing direct and convenient communication with Bangor. The dwelling-houses upon both farms are large, convenient, well finished and in excellent repair, with all the usual and necessary barns and outbuildings. The fences are also in good order, and both farms in a good state of cultivation and improvement. These farms out the last season about one hundred and sixty-five tons of hay of the best quality, besides which there were grown upon them large quantities of oats, barley, potatoes, corn and vegetables. They are certainly among the very best farms in the State of Maine, and possess a fair average variety of soil, and, what cannot be said of many others, they have not a single acre of what can justly be called *waste* land. Both farms are donated to the college, and the liberal-spirited citizens of Bangor and vicinity contribute, *in addition*, $16,000 for the college. A better location could not have been selected, and now, if the trustees will energetically take hold of this matter, and faithfully carry out the designs of its founders, this institution will in a very short period become the most prominent and popular institution in the State, and reflect the highest honor upon all connected therewith."

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

PERRY'S MOWER. We have received a circular of this Mowing Machine and Harvester, patented March 21st, 1865. Besides possessing all the advantages of other mowers, it has several new features which will command the attention of all. The mower is mounted upon two main wheels, both of which are drivers, and the driving motion is conveyed from the wheels to the knives through a hollow axle, and the cutter bar is placed on a line with the axle, so as to rise and fall with the wheels, and thus better adapt it to uneven surfaces, and thereby saving weight, friction, and draft, and having a divisible tongue, is complete for the use of one horse as well as two. The Patentee's address is John G. Perry, Kingston, R. I.

QUERY. A correspondent giving his name E. Cook, of Jackson, makes the following query:

"We would like to inquire through the columns of your valuable paper, which will haul the heaviest load according to their weight, a pair of horses or a pair of oxen, of the same weight?"

NORTH WALDO AG'L SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the North Waldo Agricultural Society was held on the 30th of January, 1866, and the officers elected are as follows: *President*, Wm. G. Sibley of Freedom; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Eli Vickery of Unity; and a Board of Trustees, comprising eighteen members.

A PROFITABLE CROP. One of our subscribers in Albion, "J. S. B.," writes us as follows: "I often read in the FARMER accounts of big pigs and large crops, and now wish to give you one little item that may be of interest to some of your readers. I have twenty damson trees, which stand on less than eight square rods of land. From those we sold fifty-eight dollars and sixty-two cent's worth of fruit in September last. The number of bushels was sixteen. Forty-five bushels of damsons have been raised on the same trees within the last five years."

BEST CHEESE PRESS—QUERY. I have been much interested in the several articles lately published about churns, and would now like to start the inquiry as to which is the best cheese press, and where it can be obtained. M. A. ALLEN.

Buckfield, Me.

BIG THINGS. Mr. W. E. Percival, of this city, recently slaughtered two hogs which weighed respectively 587 and 633 lbs.—A pig nine and one-half months old, was recently killed by P. F. Libbey, of Curtis Corner, which weighed when dressed, 410 lbs.—A correspondent at Patten, says Mr. L. D. Ricker of that town killed a sow which was eighteen and a half months old, that weighed 680 lbs. She has had two litters of pigs that were sold for $84; and at 19 cents per pound her carcass amounted to $129.20, making a total of $213.20 received from one hog. Our correspondent should have also given the expense of keeping, &c., so as to have balanced the account.—We learn from a correspondent who signs his letter "S. S.," that Mr. H. G. Twambley, of Phillips, has a bull calf which was eight months old the 4th of November last, and on that day girthed five feet and one inch, and weighed seven hundred and four lbs. The calf was raised on the milk of one cow, which at the same time supplied milk for a family of five persons.

Pamphlets Received.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND REVIEW. The January number of this valuable monthly contains an interesting history of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, a continuation of the series of papers on "Our American Sylva," and other important and useful articles. Fowler & Moon, 521 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

VICK'S CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE. An illustrated pamphlet of 64 pages, containing a list of the most choice imported and other flower and vegetable seeds, and much practical information regarding culture, management, &c. James Vick, Rochester, New York.

CATALOGUE of the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries for 1866. J. Knox, Pittsburg, Pa.

A Portable Dirt Scraper.

We have in our office, (where it will remain a few days, that those who desire may examine the same,) the model of a dirt-scraper attached to wheels, thus making it more easily operated, and at once answering the purpose of shovel, cart, and scraper. This implement is the invention of a gentleman of Eddingtonn, Penobscot County, whose name we withhold for the present, and a patent for it has been applied for and is now pending. It is entirely different from the dirt-scraper attached to wheels which was on exhibition at the New England Fair at Concord, last fall, and described by us at the time, and possesses many improvements which we at once saw were wanting in that implement. From a careful examination of the model we are inclined to believe that it is as perfect as it can well be made, and that it must come into general use wherever such an implement is needed. The scraper is controlled by lever power. It is so hung near the point, that it can be placed in any required position. When in operation for loading or discharging its load without disturbing the wheels or axle except to carry the scraper, and the scraper can be loaded or unloaded by one person standing on the cross bar placed on top, by the operation of the lever. If necessary he can increase the power on the scraper when loading, by placing part or all of his weight upon it, and when unloaded it can be carried back to reload without being dragged on the ground by man or beast. In case the load requires to be removed any distance it can easily be done by rightly adjusting the guage or screws placed in a swath bar under and in front of the axle, so as to raise the scraper free from the ground or wheels. There are two irons which support and confine the point of the scraper, which can be raised or lowered just as the case may require. Another advantage which it possesses over any other scraper we have ever seen, is that it is well adapted to digging gutters by the sides of highways that contain water, as the person operating it can stand on the top and control the loading of the scraper, and with a very little improvement, which the inventor is about adding, it can be used for the purpose of cleaning streets without shoveling, and removing earth from any place by the aid of one, two or four horses. It is acknowledged by good judges to be the best improvement of the kind ever got up for making roads of all kinds, digging cellars, &c.

Parties who wish for additional information, or who desire to communicate with the inventor can obtain his address by writing to us.

Super-phosphate of Lime.

In a brief reference to the Super-phosphate of Lime manufactured by the Cumberland Bone Company—which was inserted in our news department a week or two since—we said: "They claim to give farmers a *better quality* of super-phosphate of lime at a *less price* than any other Company." By this we did not mean that the Company undersells any other manufacturer of this article; indeed their superphosphate sells at a higher price, but its quality is so much better that the article really comes cheaper than others in the market.

The "Cumberland Bone Company" consists of an association of extensive farmers, chartered by the Legislature, who engaged in the business of making superphosphate for the purpose of supplying their own wants. They last season sold a small surplus, and this year propose to sell a larger amount if it is applied for in season. The testimony of such men as Samuel F. Perley of Naples, Samuel Taylor of Fairfield, John W. Dana of Falmouth, Col. John P. Perley, of Bridgton and others who have used it, is decidedly in favor of this, over other brands of super-phosphate, as determined by careful experiment. We can safely recommend it is a pure, unadulterated article.

In this connection we give place to the following extract from a business letter from an extensive farmer in Skowhegan:

"While my pen is in hand I want to say a few words about super-phosphate of lime. I have used Coe's two seasons with good results; but this last season it was no better than so much bog muck, and several of my neighbors were persuaded to buy a few barrels, and will tell you the same story. I see in the FARMER—No. 7—that a Company at Duck Pond is making it, and I hope they will make a good article, and sell it at a price so that we small farmers can buy some such a fertilizer as is needed in this cold end of the world; but of that stuff of last season we have had quite enough. I would like to hear from every one that used it last season, through the FARMER."

Query about Bone Mills.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Can you give me any information in regard to Bone-grinding mills? What mills are good, where can they be obtained, and at what expense? Any information in the matter will be thankfully received by INQUIRER.

Lewiston, Jan. 25, 1866.

NOTE. It requires great power and heavy machinery to grind bones, hence machines for this purpose are cumbersome and expensive. We believe they cost about $1000, and the wear and tear consequent upon the heavy work is very great. We are unable to tell you which are best, or where they can be obtained, but presume you can obtain the desired information by addressing Henry H. Breed & Co., Boston, Mass. —EDS.

Clover Huller and Cleaner.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have raised a quantity of clover seed, and wish to have it cleansed. Will you inform me either through the columns of your paper or by letter, where I can find a machine to cleanse it with? Yours respectfully, G. E.

China, Dec. 24th, 1865.

NOTE. We regret that the above got misplaced among the papers in one of our drawers, and has been neglected for so long a time. Such a machine as you wish, which will hull and cleanse from eight to twelve bushels of clover seed in a day, with one horse, can be obtained of J. Nourse, Boston, Mass., and we also presume it can be had of Kendall & Whitney, Portland, Me. It will cost about $30.00.—EDS.

To Correspondents.

Communications intended for insertion in our columns must in *all cases* be accompanied by the real name of the party sending them—not for publication, but as an evidence of their good faith—otherwise no attention will be paid to them. The article signed "FARMER, Bangor," in reply to "D," is withheld from publication until the author gives us his name. All articles coming from parties interested in the sale of implements, machines, manures &c. are charged as advertisements.

RUBBER SPRING WHIFFLETREES. These whiffletrees have been invented for the purpose of avoiding the sudden shock which mowing-machines, cultivators, plows, &c., receive in going over rough ground. We should think it an excellent invention. A writer in the *Country Gentleman* speaks of them in the highest terms. Can any of our farmers give us any information respecting them?

MANURING IN THE FALL. We promised our readers in this issue some statements upon the autumn preparation of land and manuring for spring crops, as alluded to by Hon. Phineas Barnes during the late session of the Board of Agriculture, but other subjects have occupied our time, and the matter is deferred until another week. We have some interesting facts upon this matter to lay before our readers.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letters from a Southern Traveler.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20th, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My tramp in the Southern States being closed up, for the present I shall try the society of this place. Those who go south in pursuit of farms with the idea of making money without effort of their own, I am afraid will find that they will be disappointed. The same trials and vexations, or similar ones, meet the tiller of the soil in those regions that visit us north. In the grazing region, the distance of the markets operates disadvantageously. One farmer who had fifty cows only milked six, from which the family were supplied with butter and milk. The butter which I saw was very white; whether or not the climate, feed or other matters affected it, I am unable to say, but one thing I did notice that it was butter, not salt. All through the Northern States one finds if he spreads his bread with butter, he has not much except a mass of salt. Take a piece of fresh churned butter from fresh cream, salted just enough to savor it, then an application is rather an addition than otherwise. It seems that the manufacture of cheese in those regions might be entered upon with profit, as the soil is adapted to grass, which, on the mountains or in the valleys, is in good condition for the greater part of the year. Two months is the extent that is required to feed, and in a majority of years not more than one. The farms are designated as so many horses, that is, they require so many horses to cultivate or till the crops. In North Carolina, the owners calculate that they should raise for every man they work, seventy-five bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of corn, and two thousand pounds of tobacco, together with enough pork for consumption.

The fences are one great hindrance or expense which they will have to provide for in some other way than the present mode. By the mode they use now, it takes fifty per cent. more fencing than it need to.

* * * * * *

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1866.

One of the most attractive sights for one whose mind is devoted to agriculture, is that part of the Patent Office devoted to implements for the furtherance of tilling the soil. They occupy a large space, and many of them are of some utility, while others show by examination without trial, that they are useless. The great hindrance in most of the articles which are patented is, that they are not simple enough. Take for instance a spading machine, which, if built less complex, would do a good business; but most of the machinery by which the power is applied is liable to get out of order, and what farmer is there who can spare time to take a machine apart, perhaps when he has not been in the field more than an hour, and spend all or part of the day in having repaired? Such drawbacks make the article worthless. Then a machine may work first rate in clean soil, and in weedy or rooty, be choked up. Mere science, therefore, can seldom settle that which we wish to arrive at. The most that we can expect from science is to acquaint us with certain clear principles, and suggest our applying these principles to practical purposes, by test of experiments. When we try to study up an invention to aid our operations, let us try and do it by such simple means as nature uses.

One of the departments is devoted to the rare specimens of fruit raised in the different parts of Uncle Sam's farm, and to the farmer, or one of the specimens from which to select. Soon after they are picked, a fac simile is taken and formed of wax which is retained on exhibition. No one who has an interest in the cultivation of fruit, should leave this city without a thorough examination of these specimens, and the history and description of each relative to their bearing and the climate to which they are best suited. Also the same mode of procedure is taken with pears, peaches, and cherries. In another part are various specimens of corn, potatoes, wheat, barley and rye, so that one has only to chose a variety or to see if there are any varieties which, in one part of the country, is preferable to another. I found that all through the south they are dependent on us for seed of wheat.

Yours &c., S. P. MAYBERRY.

NOTE. We have taken the liberty to somewhat abridge our correspondent's letters, giving only those portions of general interest, and appropriate to that department of our paper in which they appear.—EDS.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farmers' Club in Farmingdale.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking perhaps anything in regard to the interest of agriculture might be interesting to you, I will forward you the proceedings of a meeting lately held at the school-house in District No. 3 in West Farmingdale.

The citizens of said District met at the school-house on Wednesday evening, January 24th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the importance of forming themselves into a body for mutual benefit, and to aid each other on any subject which might advance the cause of agriculture and promote each others interest.

The following officers were elected: *President*, GIDEON MCCAUSLAND; *Vice President*, Daniel Burns; *Secretary*, Alden Rice. B. F. Sandford, Daniel Burns and Capt. E. Titcomb were chosen a committee on subjects to be discussed at the weekly meetings.

Ordered, That the subject for the next meeting be on Orcharding. It was also voted to hold weekly meetings on Wednesday evenings, commencing at half past six o'clock.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am in favor of such social gatherings among neighbors on winter evenings, to discuss any subject relating to agricultural matters, and I think such discussions can be made very interesting as well as profitable. There is quite an interest felt among the citizens of this place on the subject, and we anticipate some pleasure as well as instruction that we may derive from each other.

Yours very respectfully, ALDEN RICE.

NOTE. We hope to have from time to time reports of your doings to present to our readers.—EDS.

For the Maine Farmer.

Poultry Keeping by Boys.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper of Jan. 18th I noticed an article headed "Poultry Keeping for Boys." I am twelve years old, and commenced in January, 1865, with six hens. Sold eggs and chickens during the year to the amount of $19.75, and have now eight hens left. Cash paid for corn, $13.81. I am now satisfied that there is no profit in keeping fowl in a village, but I shall try it another year. Two things militated against me—the high price of corn and being so unfortunate as to be located near neighbors that are extremely fond of poultry, which caused my flock of Chittagongs to grow beautifully less.

Very respectfully yours, WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

Holmes' Hole, Mass., Jan. 30, 1866.

For the Maine Farmer.

Query about Potatoes.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to enquire through the MAINE FARMER how to obtain three hundred bushels of potatoes off one acre of land without manure.—Your correspondents will probably ask what kind of land it is, to which I will answer, it is a rich gravelly loam of new land. I plowed it up one year ago last fall, and twice last summer. It is situated in a place where I cannot get manure on it without a great deal of expense. If you or some of your numerous correspondents will please to answer the first opportunity, it will greatly oblige your friend, JONATHAN CARY.

Cooper, Feb. 2, 1866.

Feeding Bees in Winter.

Forty years ago I tended, with my father, about 40 hives, and we lost very few, and not by starvation. We fed them with sugar candy dissolved in warm water, and made it like a thin syrup.

Warm a common glass tumbler, fill it with tepid syrup, cover it with a double sheet of thick paper, press the paper over the sides of the tumbler, and tie it with a string around; take a pin and make from 12 to 15 small holes in the middle of the paper cover; make a hole in the top of your hive with 1¼ inch augur, if your hive has no hole at the top already; reverse the tumbler upon the hole, and in a few hours the glass will be empty, the bees sucking at the pin-holes in the paper cover, and by-and-by eat the paper through. We put the feed on in the evening, covered it with a piece of blanket or something of the kind, to keep the syrup a little warm and liquid, took it away in the morning, put a prop in the hole of the hole of the hive, and the whole feeding was done. It will not hurt even a good hive to receive a little tepid feed in a cold winter night.—FRED. PREUSSER in *Country Gentleman.*

Agricultural Miscellany.

Beans as a Renovating Crop.

Articles and suggestions on the general subject of renovating and enriching exhausted, mismanaged, worn out and naturally thin soils, are always in order, because in some respects unfortunately perhaps, but in others, as for instance from the fact that men generally do, and probably always will require something of the nature of a spur to engage them in their duties—not so unfortunate after all, because, I repeat, there is always a large quantity and proportion of the soils under cultivation that require to be brought into a higher state of fertility before they can possibly be profitable to till.

Some years ago my intention was drawn to beans pretty closely in consequence of sheep being so partial to them, and for six or seven years I have grown them, not so much for direct profit, but chiefly for the same reason that clover is grown, and manure composted and applied, for the sake of the indirect but large aggregate advantages, is one way or another, attending their production. It has been shown to a demonstration repeatedly that clover has an immense mass of root matter, which is left in the ground, supplying it with much organic matter in this way, besides letting in the air, all of which is freely admitted. But there is one disadvantage attending the growing of clover, as compared with corn or beans, which is that the ground is *not worked* while the crop is growing. And though clover is unquestionably an excellent rotation alternative crop, there are yet other disadvantages attending its production that I shall explain at another time, when I shall expect to see your eminently practical correspondent, F. of Orleans Co., surprised at my audacity in undervaluing his favorite preparation.

I was proceeding to say that as compared with clover, corn and beans admitted of the ground being well worked while they are growing, which, with clover, is not the case. It is not in question here that farmers have not enough to do, or whether they want what Wm. Cobbett called potatoes—a lazy crop; but the question is, how can the fertility and productiveness of the soil be most profitably and rapidly increased without any greater facilities than such as the generality of farmers possess and can apply if they will. I think and believe my experience warrants the conclusion that even on slight soils, if the proper crops be adopted, working is to a considerable extent the equivalent of manure. Lawes & Gilbert's experiments have shown this on strong soils, and the Lois Weedon experiments have justified Tull's theory that it is true as to heavy soils. My success in raising wheat after beans has convinced me that the same principle will hold good as to the medium and light loams.

Five years ago we had a wet season throughout the month of May—so wet was it that the blackbirds took up several acres of our corn, in spite of our best efforts to save it. This ground had borne two crops of wheat and was fall plowed and lightly surface manured in the winter for the corn, but after the latter was up the blackbirds took the whole of it, or thereabout, on one side of the field; the other side, about four acres, having about half a stand, being left and worked. On the half of the piece where the corn was destroyed, we planted small white beans, furrowing out with a one horse plow, and dropping in bunches. Corn and beans were cultivated alike, with a Shyre's cultivator, through the season. The soil on which the beans grew or the upper part of it, was a little lighter than that bearing the half crop of corn. On the west side of the same field was a piece of new land bearing its second crop only, wheat of course. The whole field, about ten acres, was fall plowed after the beans, corn and wheat were off, and a surface manuring applied on the three acres of new ground, after which in the spring, the whole piece was sown to Fife wheat. Now for the difference in results. On the corn ground there was a fair crop of wheat of medium quality, about 18 bushels to the acre. On the other side, where the ground was manured and newer, there was a crop of twenty bushels. or a little over, per acre. (I judge by counting the bundles, made of the same size, and comparing numbers.) But on the piece of bean ground between the other two pieces of wheat, there was the heaviest, finest piece of wheat in the vicinity, averaging twenty-six bushels per acre at least, and what I several times took a special walk to notice was this—during the whole, but particularly the latter part of the growing season the wheat after beans was by several shades a darker green than either that after corn or the other piece after manuring. The field where this experiment took place is in sight, as I write.

Another experiment of the same kind, but varying in conditions, will go to support the same view. It is this: our present orchard, about three acres, was so poor when I bought the place, four years ago, that I did not raise wheat enough (it was too far away, and I had so much to do, I could not plant it to hoed crops, which only should be grown in orchards, I am aware) to pay for harvesting. The next year it was not cultivated, but bore a fine crop of weeds, which were twice mowed down. For two years previous to the present we have grown fair crops of beans on it, working them precisely as we do corn, with the cultivator. On two acres of this thin soil (which jets out into the midst of the field, into which it must be thrown and a young orchard raised in a suitable place) I sowed wheat the present season. The ground was spring plowed, and the wheat not plated over early. Yet on this sandy loam, after two crops of beans, but without any manure, there is a very good crop of wheat for such land better than adjoining land after corn even. It is safe to anticipate eighteen bushels, and probably twenty, of spring wheat per acre.

I attribute such results to the working of the ground, for although it be the fact that there is very little vegetable or organic matter in such soils, it is also true that beans, as with clover, do not require much of such matter *in the soil* as both draw a large proportion of their organic or vegetable matter from the atmosphere in contact. But mineral matter—and who can define the distinction, considering the allotropic properties of both between approximating conditions of vegetable and mineral substances—is also organic matter, though it may not be transposable to a gaseous form, and the working of thin soils with a crop of beans to shade the surface, causes mineral abrasion and disintegration of the primary structure of the ground, exposing much of its substances to far more rapid chemical changes than could take place were it not worked.

This is my explanation of the great success of wheat after corn, for we must admit that much mineral matter is required in the straw and the seed together, by a full crop.

If we are met here with the query—but where is your vegetable matter, which clover supplies, to come from? the answer is, we want good crops of *grain*—if with a good crop of straw, as this will serve to make manure, all the better, as some may think, but if, as in my experience, we can get full crops of grain with only short, but stiff straw, the grain yield will be satisfactory, and short, stiff straw is quite as safe, or more so, as against lodging, and the loss of grain resulting from it, both frequently incident to wheat with large, rank growing straw. Short or medium straw is, too, quite as pleasant and economical to handle.

As a practical question there are other incidental advantages in growing beans, as a renovating crop, for they are a directly paying crop. For there is nothing so good as an alternative feed of beans to produce wool that won't pull, and the haulm is relished equally with the beans by sheep, and beans furnish two varieties or changes of feed, which sheep so much require. And with the simple exception of pulling, which is a short "job," as President Lincoln would have called it, beans are a pleasant crop to manipulate.

When land in beans is at a distance from the homestead, I have several times drawn them home at pulling time. Here they can be stacked and piled in a convenient place, and remain until frosty weather without being in the way before being thrashed. The beans do not shell in drawing, at pulling time, and if they are heavy, drawing of stakes twice is saved, as well as some beans, as they shell if left to draw when dry. When drawn in this way the crop is out of the way, and the ground can be fall plowed in good season, ready for wheat, either fall or spring, a satisfactory crop of which may be anticipated if the beans are frequently cultivated and no weeds raised. Beans will be found a *sure* if not a high priced crop, and the wheat crop following will make up any pecuniary deficiency incident to its predecessor.—*Country Gentleman.*

☞ A fruit preserving house, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels, is to be erected at Buffalo, at a cost of $100,000. These houses have been thoroughly tested in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New York and Greensboro', while large ones have just been finished at Pittsburg, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

Progress of Chemical Science.

Among the most astonishing things in the history of man, is the progress that has been made in chemical science within a century. Indeed, men are now living who were living when the composition of air, water and the earth was unknown. In 1774, Dr. Priestly put a little red precipitate, of which he knew nothing of its composition, into a retort and applied the heat of a lamp. A different kind of air was produced from common air, and to this the name of oxygen was given. Like a thousand other apparently trivial experiments, this one was the key that unlocked the chemical nature of everything on the face of the globe. This led to the discovery of other elements, until analytical chemistry became a well established science. Says a recent writer, in speaking of Priestly's discovery:

"What wonderful discoveries have been made from this standpoint! The laws of combination have been discovered, and thus a definite and even a mathematical basis given to chemical science. Result has rapidly followed result, disclosing the inmost arena of nature. The determination of the equivalent proportions of the elementary bodies; the art of chemical analysis; the atomic theory; the isolation of potassium, with the consequent discovery of the compound nature of the alkalies and earths; and the astonishing developments of the organic department of chemistry, exhibit some of the most striking points in the progress of the science; while in the chemical arts may be mentioned gas-lighting; the manufacture of stearic acid, and other fatty acids, for candles; the industry of petroleum and paraffine; the chemical process of bleaching by chlorine; the preparation of carbonate of soda from common salt; and the extensive alkali trade. The discovery of iodine and bromine, and their varied applications as remedial agents and otherwise; the processes of photography; the development of the trade in beet-root sugar; the extraction of quinia, morphia, and all the vegetable basis—these and other processes of chemical manufacture, too numerous to mention, the president of the chemical section showed to be all subsequent to, and in nearly every case consequent on, the great discovery of oxygen. Some of the most important branches of experimental physics, which have arisen since Priestley's days, owe their birth chiefly to chemists, if not to chemistry itself—electro-magnetism, thermo-electricity, radiant heat, photography, etc. Liebig has revolutionized agriculture by chemistry; and one of the latest and grandest achievements of science—the spectrum analysis, by which the elementary composition of the stellar worlds is determined—has grown out of this comparatively recent science."

Aside from all the other imposing evidence of the progress of the world in its social, political, moral, commercial, and mechanical interests, chemistry alone is both a demonstration and a guarantee of the advancement of civilization, of human well-being; and the "chemical section" of Birmingham are justifiable in ascribing to the once persecuted citizen of that town its genuine foundation. Stahl, the German, conjectured its true basis, indeed; but his hypothesis of phlogiston was a fallacious assumption, and would have defeated all attempts to develop the science, had not Priestley's discovery substituted in its place the pneumatic or antiphlogistic basis. Lavoisier, the Frenchman, gave us the nomenclature of the science, and thus essentially aided in founding it; Darwin discovered the laws of chemical combination, or equivalents, and thereby grandly advanced it; but Priestley laid its true and everlasting corner-stone."

Training Sheep.

There is all the difference in the world in the way men handle sheep. Some sheep are never educated to the hand of the flockmaster, and when he desires to handle any particular animal, he rushes in among a bunch of sheep and makes a grab, with as little consideration as a dog would do in pursuit of mutton. No considerate shepherd will ever catch a sheep by the wool, and the violent manner in which some people take a sheep by the leg is not much better.

Every flockmaster who keeps good sheep should have them so well educated that they can be handled without their being frightened. The sheep is a very timid animal, and a fright is almost as bad as a wound. We have seen a variety of ways of handling sheep well, one of the best of which is the method practiced by Edwin Hammond of Vermont. Mr. Hammond has in his sheep-fold a long, slender lath, tapering out quite thin, and has his sheep so well trained to understand his desire, that when he goes in the yard with the lath in his hand, and selects an animal for examination, he has only to reach out this sceptre and pat the sheep on its foretop, when it stands perfectly still and allows him to put his two fingers under the chin, where it rests its head in quiet until allowed to go. If the sheep is disposed to run from him Mr. H. pats away upon its face until it shuts its eyes and becomes quiet. By the same gentle treatment a sheep is laid on its side and will not attempt to rise while the sceptre is held over it. In holding a sheep standing Mr. Hammond seldom does more than to place the first two fingers under its chin, elevating the nose to a level with the eyes. If gently done, a sheep may be safely withdrawn from a huddle by the hind leg, but a better way is to walk into the crowd and back it out by the hands under the neck. When the sheep come to understand that you do not intend to hurt them, they will soon be on good terms with their keeper, and no person should be allowed to go in among the flock who is not gentle in all his treatment of the sheep.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Black Knot.

Dr. Fitch, the State Entomologist of New York, thus accounts for the black knot:

"The black knot excrescence is a *disease* peculiar to the plum and cherry trees in this country. It begins on the small limbs, but a year old, recognized at first by a slight swelling of the bark at a particular point. This spongy substance is of a pale yellow when growing, changing to coal black when mature, and then a minute fungus plant grows upon its surface. Their whole surface is covered with black granules, which are the fungus plant alluded to, a species of the genus *Sphæria*. It is a curious fact, that the surface of these excrescences, when mature, are covered with this plant never found elsewhere. Most persons suppose them [excrescences] to be of insect origin. The larvæ of the curculio are almost always found in them, and consume nearly all the spongy matter of the warts, but do not touch the fungus growing on their surface, forming a kind of shell after the inside is devoured. It has been supposed that these excrescences are a species of fungus, growing on the limb. But what is a fungus? To express it in a familiar language—it is a body which grows, and forms its own substance, distinct from, and independent of, the body in which it takes root, and from which it draws its sustenance. Now these black knots are no such growth. They are merely a change in the texture of the natural parts of the limb. And thus we arrive at the conclusion, that these excrescences are not of insect origin, and not a vegetable fungus, but are properly a *disease* of these trees, [plum and cherry,] whereby the natural tissues, the bark and wood become softened and swollen at the places affected."

Effect of Frost.

A remarkable instance of the effect of frost in overcoming the circulation of the sap in trees and destroying their life, occurred in London during the spring succeeding the hard winter of the year 1794. The snow and ice collecting in the streets, so as to become very inconvenient, they were cleared, and many cart-loads were placed in the vacant quarters of Moorfields. Several of these heaps of snow and frozen rubbish were piled around some of the elm trees that grew there. At the return of spring, those of the trees that were not surrounded with the snow, expanded their leaves as usual, while the others being girt with a large frozen mass, continued quite bare; for the fact was, the absorbants in the lower part of the stem, and the earth in which the trees stood, was still exposed to a freezing cold. In some weeks, however, the snow was thawed, but the greater number of trees were dead, and those few that did produce any leaves were sickly, and continued in a languishing state all summer, and then died

Blanketing Horses in Winter.

This is often wrongly done. When the horse becomes heated by hard labor or long traveling, the blanket is thrown on his back at once—the vapor steams up from his hot sides, becomes condensed and wets the blanket, and as the horse continues to cool, the cold and wet covering is of little use. A better way is to let the animal stand uncovered for a few minutes, a longer or shorter period, according to circumstances, until cooled down to about the ordinary temperature, but not to any degree toward chilliness, then thro

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1866.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the FARMER will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

MR. V. DARLING is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Washington County.

R. S. N. TABER is now on a canvassing and collecting tour in Northern Penobscot and Aroostook Counties.

MR JAS STINSON will call upon subscribers in Somerset County during the month of February

The Reciprocity Treaty.

We hear much said about the Reciprocity Treaty, and but little that convinces us that it should cease its operations. National prejudices have beclouded the better judgment of many men while expressing their opinions on this subject. We have been at a loss to know in what the farmers and manufacturers of Maine have suffered from the introduction of the products of the Provinces. We sometimes have potatoes, and perhaps oats, from Nova Scotia, but have not the farmers generally received a good price for all the potatoes they could raise for ten years past? Besides, the seaboard cities have found it very convenient at times to receive a supply even of potatoes in times of great scarcity. We receive our coal in immense quantities from Nova Scotia free. Suppose now a heavy duty were placed upon that article alone; the tax would fall most heavily on our large towns, and upon a large class of manufactures. The farmer now receives his plaster from Nova Scotia without duty, whereby he can enrich his land. As it now is, plaster is the only substance the farmer can afford to any extent as a manure. Let a duty be placed upon it, and the farmer must pay the tax.

But the Provinces send us their stock. Now we certainly get as high prices for our stock as we can reasonably ask. So we may go through the list. That there may be some defects in the present system, may be true. Let these be remedied rather than destroy the whole system. Maine is surrounded on two sides by the Provinces, and the opportunities and facilities for transporting both from Canada and New Brunswick are rapidly extending. Cut them off, and Maine in some respects would be like a person living away from all neighbors because he was afraid he should benefit somebody. The freer the communication, the less the monopolies in everything. We believe in free trade as far as possible, because we believe it will result in the greatest good of the greatest number. If our Provincial neighbors failed to sympathize with us during the rebellion, they can afford to be ashamed of their course by this time, but that should be no reason why we should deprive ourselves of any and all the advantages that a wise and generous policy can secure to us in an interchange of our products. We regard the whole system as a regulator to meet the common wants of the people, so that when there is a deficiency on one side, there should be a supply at hand on the other.

MAINE FREEDMEN'S RELIEF SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this association, which is an auxiliary of the American Freedmen's Aid Association, was held in this city on the 8th inst., at which officers for the ensuing year were elected, and an address to the public presented by the Secretary. Its officers are:

President—His Excellency, Samuel Cony.

Secretary—Hon. Ephraim Flint, Augusta.

Treasurer—Hon. N. G. Hitchborn, Augusta.

The Society also has a Vice President in each of the large towns in the State, and a Board of Managers consisting of the following gentlemen: Rev. Geo. Burgess, D. D., of Gardiner; Eben Steel, Esq., of Portland; Rev. Daniel B. Randall of Augusta; John L. Stevens, Esq., Augusta; Rev. Henry W. Brown of Augusta; John Dorr, Esq., of Augusta; Rev. C. F. Penny of Augusta; Rev. Jos. Ricker of Augusta.

For the benefit of those who wish to contribute to the Society, or become teachers among the freedmen, we copy the following regulations from the annual address of the Secretary:

"Clothing should be packed in strong boxes or barrels. On each case or barrel put the name of the person sending it and the place from whence it is sent. Send a list of its contents in each package and a duplicate of the same by mail to E. C. Estes, Business Agent, 76 John street, New York. Mark each package thus: N. Y. N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York. From ——

All goods should be forwarded to the care of George R. Davis, Portland, whence they will be taken to New York free of cost. By a little effort, expressmen and transportation agents may be induced to carry goods to Portland at a small expense, if any.

All monies may be sent directly to Hon. N. G. Hickborn, Treasurer of the State organization, Augusta; or, if more convenient, may be sent to the Treasurer of the State Society, through the hands of James T. McCobb, Esq., of Portland.

Applications for situations as teachers may be addressed to the Secretary, at Augusta, or to our General Agent, Rev. D. S. King, whose post-office address is "Office of *Zion's Herald*, Boston, Mass." The wages of a teacher is twenty dollars per month, in addition to transportation and board, which the Society will pay.

Any teacher for the Freedmen, going from Maine, and duly appointed by this or any other Society, can have free passage by steamboat to Boston or New York and return, on application to Captain Cyrus Sturdevant, of Portland."

WAR DEBTS OF THE STATES. The following States have furnished to Mr. Blaine, chairman of the select committee of Congress, statements of the amounts expended by them in support of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. These amounts include the debts of the counties, cities and towns of each State incurred for the war purposes:

"Maine, $12,600,000; New Hampshire, $13,000,000; Vermont, $3,700,000; Massachusetts, $24,100,000; Rhode Island, $6,500,000; Connecticut, $17,000,000; New York, 111,000,000; New Jersey, $26,700,000; Pennsylvania, $54,000,000; Delaware, $1,100,000; Maryland, $8,500,000; West Virginia, $2,000,000; Ohio, $65,000,000; Indiana, $22,500,000; Illinois, estimated, $30,000,000; Wisconsin, $12,200,000; Minnesota, $2,500,000; Missouri, $9,500,000; Kentucky, (State debt alone,) $1,600,000. Total, $428,600,000. It is believed that the entire indebtedness of the loyal States will foot up not less than $500,000,000.

AN EDITOR AMONG THE MERINOS. We learn that our genial friend, Ephraim Maxham, Esq., senior editor of the Waterville *Mail* proposes a trip among the Merino Kings of Vermont, and will leave for the "wooly regions" some time during the present week. He goes out with the design of selecting a small and choice breeding flock, and his former residence and extensive acquaintance in that State will give him advantages in the accomplishment of his object, which few have possessed who have gone there on similar errands. Mr. Maxham has always been something of a farmer, has long had a passion for the keeping of sheep, and we hope he will succeed in his present undertaking, and find the investment one returning a large dividend of profit and pleasure.

☞ We are under obligations to some unknown friend for a copy of the memorial of the European and North American Railway Company to the Legislature of Massachusetts for State aid, with accompanying documents. It has been very ably drawn by John A. Poor, Esq., President of the Company, and shows conclusively the interests of Boston and Massachusetts in the building of the road. We notice that two memorials have been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature in aid of this petition, one signed by Hon. John A. Andrew and seventy-five others of the most wealthy and influential citizens and firms of Boston, and another of the same character with over 600 names.

☞ J. T. Gilman, Esq., having disposed of his interest in the Portland *Press*, announces his retirement from all further connection with that paper. Mr. Foster, who succeeds to the sole proprietorship, has secured the services of a gentleman of well known ability and experience as principal editor, with competent assistants in the several departments.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, late Brigadier General of Volunteers, now Captain and Brevet Colonel in the 1st U. S. Artillery, has assumed command of Fort Knox at Bucksport.

GEN. HOWARD'S LECTURE. On Tuesday of last week, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, was formally received by both branches of the Legislature in joint convention, and introduced by Hon. W. W. Virgin, President of the Senate, the General replying in a brief and modest speech. In the evening he delivered a lecture on the condition and workings of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Representatives' Hall, to a large audience. After speaking at some length of the condition of the South, and those who had been held as slaves before and during the rebellion, of the difficulties which surrounded the management of public affairs in order to secure to the people of all conditions and colors the rights guaranteed to them in the Constitution, the questions as to how this could be done, and especially how they could be secured to the freedmen of the South, came up for adjustment. In considering them, he stated that the first thing to be done was to supply their physical wants. It had been thought that the negro was unable to supply his own wants—that he would not work unless under compulsion, but this feeling was growing less and less, for their capacity and willingness to work had been demonstrated, and if they were given proper encouragement, with a prospect of success before them, in five years from this time there would be no need of an agency of the General Government in the South. But after their physical wants had been supplied, education was necessary to fit the negroes for their new responsibilities. If they were not educated, dishonest politicians would guide them to their own ends, and to the national detriment. The capacity of the black man to learn had been questioned, but the experiment of teaching him had proved a thorough and complete success. There was at the present time upward of 70,000 pupils in regularly organized schools in the Southern States, and there were many self-sustaining schools not included in the above. Our hope in the future rested in no small degree upon the negro, and we should heartily co-operate with everything which favored the extending of educational facilities to him. It was no longer a question in the South whether the freedmen should be taught, but who should teach them. The North furnished the best teachers, and it must also sustain nearly all the expense of teaching, and elevating the black man during this our transitional period. An appropriation had been recommended in Congress of three million dollars for the purchase of asylums for the freedmen in the different States of the South, to be held until the people of the States could re-purchase them, and if this could be obtained it would greatly aid the Freedmen's Bureau in its efforts, for the people of the South were constantly endeavoring to crowd the Bureau out of their territory. These States were not to-day prepared to take the education of the freedman out of the hands of the General Government, but when we make it evident to them that it is for their interest, by positive demonstration, then they will be ready and eager to do so. The speaker then referred to the sufferings of the poor at the South, stating that not only the negro, but many loyal men now suffered from the devastation of war; and he urged upon his audience that they should extend kindness, sympathy, and even magnanimity toward the whole South without distinction of race or color—the loyal white man, the blinded white man, and the negro. We should watch for every favorable sign, and not dwell on the wrongs and crimes committed. But while we extended to them sympathy, we would cling to the principles of a genuine, universal and unqualified liberty.

The lecture was listened to with attention, and interrupted with frequent applause.

PORTLAND AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD. We have received a copy of the report of the Directors and Treasurer of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, made at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held at Brunswick on Monday last. The affairs of the corporation are represented in the directors' report to be in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the severe losses during the years 1864 and 1865 by fire. The improvements made upon the road have been of the most substantial and satisfactory character. In addition to extension, repairs of the bed and track, including the rebuilding and repairing of bridges, culverts, depots, workshops, woodsheds and other buildings, and a complete overhauling and renovation of the rolling stock, a new track has been constructed from Woodford's Corner in Westbrook, to the intersection of the old line on Congress street, Portland, at an expense of more than sixty thousand dollars, thus shortening the distance and providing a direct and easy connection with the roads running west from the city. Other improvements of an extensive character are in progress, and as rapidly as the means of the company permit, will be put in operation. Among the contemplated improvements mentioned in the report, is the erection of more commodious and substantial depot buildings in Augusta, to replace the temporary structures built since the fire in September last.

From the Treasurer's report, we learn that the total earnings of the road in 1865, were $530,316 70; working expenses, rent of S. & K. road, and United States excise tax, $432,607 70. Net earnings, $97,709. Interest paid on bonded debt and loans, $94,195 03. Leaving a balance of earnings over expenses and interest, of $3,513 97. The amount expended in 1862 and 1865 for permanent improvements on the road, the erection of new buildings, new engines, cars, &c., $376,619 06. Assets, embracing sinking fund, wood and stock on hand, due from the United States and other sources, and cash on hand, $138,795 55. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the amount in their hands, July 31, 1865, in cash and investments, estimated at par, at $199,318 45.

ARRIVAL OF THE 11TH MAINE. The 11th regiment Maine volunteers, Col. John A. Hill, brevet Brigadier General commanding, arrived in this city by special train at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night last. They were escorted to comfortable quarters at Camp Cony and a substantial supper provided for them. The 11th is the last Maine regiment remaining in the Department of Virginia, where they have been doing service during the war, having participated in thirty engagements. They left Maine in November, 1861, under command of Colonel, now Major General, J. C. Caldwell, numbering 1000 men. Over 1700 recruits have since been added to their ranks, and they now return with but 198 men and 22 officers. The regiment was paid off and finally discharged on Friday. The following is a list of the officers:

Col. John A. Hill, commanding; Lieut. Colonel, Chas. G. Baldwin; Major, Henry C. Adams; Assistant Surgeon, Woodman W. Royal; A. Q. M. Phillip H. Anderson.

Co. A.—Capt. Wm. H. H. Andrews; 1st Lieut. Judson L. Young; 2d Lieut. Lewis W. Campbell.

Co. B.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Chas. Sellmer; 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Frost; 2d Lieut. Samuel Frye.

Co. C.—Capt. Grafton Norris; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Haskell; 2d Lieut. Jos. Estes.

Co. D.—Capt. Wm. H. H. Frye; 1st. Lieut. N. H. Norris.

Co. E.—Capt. Geo. W. Small; 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Bowler; 2d Lieut. Horace A. Manley.

Co. F.—Capt. Thomas Clark; 1st Lieut. Joseph O. Smith.

Co. G.—Capt. Lewis H. Holt; 1st Lieut. George Payne; 2d Lieut. Thos. T. Tabor.

Co. H.—Capt. Albert Maxfield; 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Scott; 2d Lieut. Josiah F. Keene.

Co. I.—1st Lieut. Robert Brady, Jr.

Co. K.—Capt. E. D. Perkins; 1st Lieut. R. H. Scott; 2d Lieut. Geo. Blaisdell.

BROWN'S GIFT ENTERPRISE. In calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. K. Brown's mammoth gift enterprise—which appears in our to-day's issue for the last time—we wish to remind them that the day fixed for its drawing is rapidly approaching, and we learn that the sale of tickets is such as to warrant us in saying there will probably be no postponement in the drawing. We are satisfied from the high character and standing of Mr. Brown that the enterprise will be honestly conducted in all its details, and have the best of evidence that every article in his list is as represented.

☞ At the conclusion of General Howard's lecture in this city on Tuesday evening last, and learning that he was to speak the next evening in Bangor, Hon. R. D. Rice, President of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, with that gentlemanly promptness which has characterized his management of its affairs, directed a special express train to take the General and his family to Waterville the same evening in order for them to take the morning train for Bangor. Such liberality and attention on the part of this Road, through its managing officer, is deserving the highest commendation.

☞ There are 373 Baptist churches in Maine, with 19,677 members. The number of ordained ministers is 160.

A Scrap of Early History.

[The following extracts from a manuscript history of Augusta, kindly furnished us by Hon. J. W. North of this city, will be of interest to many of our readers:]

The first occupation of Augusta under its ancient Indian name of Cushnoc, by the Colonists of New Plymouth, who, about the time they obtained their patent, established a trading house on the east side of the river, near the location of Fort Western.

In 1654, when Government was instituted on the Kennebec by Thomas Prince, Lieut. Thomas Southworth resided at Cushnoc, in charge of the trading house, as agent of the colony, and was appointed by Prince assistant to the Government, with "such others as shall be sent there, from time to time, to have the charge of *that family*."* Southworth had probably been some years in charge of the establishment. We find him, in 1648, a witness to a deed from the Indian Chief Natahanada to Gov. Wm. Bradford, and others, of land on both sides of the Kennebec, from "Cushenocke to Wesserunskek," which he was probably instrumental in obtaining. Gov. Bradford was his father-in-law, having married his mother, Alice Southworth, for whom he had formed an attachment in his younger days, before he came over to Plymouth, but was prevented from marrying by her parents, who objected to him on account of his inferior standing. The Governor having lost his wife in Cape Cod Harbor, in December 1620, and Mrs. Southworth being a widow, he induced her in 1622 or '3 to come to Plymouth with her two sons, Thomas and Constance, and marry him.

Thomas, after his residence at Cushnoc, became a Captain and was assistant to the home Government at Plymouth for twelve consecutive years, ending in 1669, which year, according to Josiah Cotten, "was rendered sorrowful and remarkable by the death of Capt Thos. Southworth, who, full of faith and comfort, expired at Plymouth Dec. 8th, being about fifty-three years old, after he had served God faithfully, both in a public and private station."

The post at Cushnoc was maintained by the colony and its lessees until about the year 1660, when the increasing Indian troubles, which finally ended in war, destroyed their lucrative traffic, and the patent passed into other hands. No attempt to settle at this place was made until near a century after. The remains of the post formerly occupied was still visible in 1692.

In 1732, a settlement was contemplated by Gov. Belcher, who, in his eastern tour, that year, informed the Indians at St. Georges River, that one of the missionaries who were to be sent them, was to reside at Cushnoc, where a church and town were about to be built. But the settlement did not originate at so early a day, and in the peaceful manner indicated by the Governor. It was not until the erection of Fort Western, by the Plymouth Company on their lands, in 1754, that a settlement was commenced.

Fort Western was garrisoned at the public expense, and had its origin in those incipient measures of protection and defence which preceded the French and Indian war,—a war in which the French and English were struggling for dominion in America.

As a dependence of Fort Halifax at Ticonic, Fort Western was made sufficiently strong to successfully resist any force which it was anticipated might appear before it. At the time it was erected not a settler is known to have dwelt above Fort Richmond. The forest had scarcely been broken by the axe of civilized man. At the site, where formerly stood the New Plymouth trading house, which had been abandoned for nearly a hundred years, time had probably removed its remains, and covered its foundation with a growth of wood which could only be distinguished by the practiced eye from the older wood of the surrounding forest. On the river above, except at Fort Halifax, the wilderness was unbroken to the settlement on the Chaudiere in Canada, and below, the nearest points presenting signs of civilized life, were Frankfort and Fort Richmond.

The Fort at Cushnoc was then no desirable residence, a frontier fortress, on the borders of civilization, liable to and in constant expectation of the stealthy incursions of a savage foe. Yet men of culture and women of refinement for that day, took up their abode there, and resting under the protection of its walls, laid the foundation of a settlement which has continued unbroken.

* Plymouth Records.

☞ Certain residents of Tennessee of doubtful loyalty having petitioned the President for the removal of colored troops from that State, he sent the paper to General Thomas, who returned it to the signers, with the indorsement, that if they and the courts are prepared to guarantee equal rights and justice to all men within their community, it will be time to consider the propriety of removing the troops or of conceding to their request, that only white troops be employed among them. Until they are prepared to give such guarantee, it is not considered that they have any right to expect that their petition should be favorably considered, but that while their own conduct renders it necessary to keep troops among them, we must use such as we have, be they white or black, without regard to their feelings or wishes on the subject.

☞ The programme of the Masonic Levee, which takes place at Waverley Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week is attractive, and we hope will be rewarded by a full house. On Thursday evening there will be a Poem, by David Barker, Esq., of Exeter, Me., and on Friday evening an Address, by Hon. Lewis Barker. A barrel of the best flour will be presented to the widow of this city receiving the highest number of votes, to be drawn to her house on a sled by the two gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes. An extra train at half fare will run from Gardiner to this city and return, on each evening of the Fair, to accommodate those who wish to attend from that city and Hallowell.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK. This Bank is now permanently and centrally located in the same Block with the Freemans National Bank. We call the attention of our readers to an Advertisment of the Treasurer, in another column, by which it appears that this valuable institution is in a prosperous condition. In addition to its half yearly dividends, there is a dividend every five years of surplus profits, which greatly enhances its value as a permanent mode of investments. We commend it to public confidence.

☞ At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, held at Brunswick on Monday of this week, the following Board of Directors was unanimously chosen: R. D. Rice, H. N. Jose, John B. Brown, G. F. Patten, W. D. Sewall, G. F. Shepley, N. M. Whitmore, Darius Alden and Philander Coburn. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hon. R. D. Rice was chosen President and J. S. Cushing Clerk.

☞ On Tuesday morning of this week our breakfast table was graced by some splendid sirloin steak, for which we are under obligations to Wm. H. Emery, the enterprising and gentlemanly proprietor of the City Market, whose large and convenient store in the new Granite Block is constantly supplied with the best the market affords in his particular line of business. We tender our thanks for his favor.

☞ In reply to a recent resolution of the House, the President on Friday, transmitted the opinion of the Attorney General and the Secretary of War, that it is incompatible with the public interests to furnish such reports of the facts or accusations upon which Jeff. Davis, C. C. Clay, S. R. Mallory and D. L. Yulee are held in confinement. The President concurs in these opinions.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR. The question of the next Governorship of Maine is being agitated in party circles. The names of Gen. Shepley of Portland, Gen. Chamberlain of Brunswick, Gen. Hersey of Bangor, and last and not least, Samuel E. Spring of Portland, are mention among the candidates for the honor.

☞ While laying an aqueduct on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Stratford, Vt., a few days since, the ground was found frozen to the depth of over seven feet, where the ground had been kept bare. The ice in the Androscoggin river has not been so thick for many years as at present.

THE STATE FAIR. The Portland *Star* urges upon the people of Portland the importance of securing the location of the next State Agricultural Fair in that city. We hear that a vigorous movement is making to induce the Trustees to appoint the exhibition in this city.

Letters from Colorado.

[The following letters are from a friend, J. Alden Smith, superintendent of the Noble Mining Company, in that Territory. They will not fail to interest the general reader, as a faithful description of that portion of our country:]

TRAIL CREEK, COLORADO, Jan. 10th, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 7th of December was received a few days since. Your queries are numerous, so in order to answer them as fully and clearly as I am able, I will arrange them under regular heads.

SITUATION OF COLORADO. Colorado Territory is situated between 37 deg. and 40 deg. north latitude, and between 25 deg. and 30 deg. west longitude from the meridian of Washington, and is bounded on the North by Dakotah Territory and a part of Nebraska; east by Kansas and a part of Nebraska, South by New Mexico, and west by Utah Territory. The eastern boundary of Colorado is about 500 miles west of the Missouri river, where railroad communication with all the Atlantic cities is already completed. The Pacific Railroad is also commenced west of the river from three different points; Omaha, Atchison, and Kansas City, and the cars are already running from the latter point some fifty miles west. The branch starting from Omaha is graded for a distance of about 150 miles west, or within about fifty miles of Fort Kearney, Nebraska. This line is to run direct to Denver, Colorado, thence across the Rocky Mountains, probably by the Berthoud Pass, to Salt Lake City, and through Utah and Nevada to San Francisco, California. We expect to realize great and numerous benefits from the completion of this road, and are anxiously waiting for it to be done. With it our provisions, machinery, and freight of all kinds can be delivered here, in four days at farthest, from the river, instead of from thirty to sixty days, which it now takes by mule or ox trains—besides being delivered at less than one fourth the present cost. This will, of course, very materially reduce the cost of living, consequently, the price of labor, thereby enabling many parties to work their mines very profitably, that at present prices of labor, will barely pay expenses. We hope to have this road completed to Denver within two years, at farthest, when we shall be within six days of Boston, instead of ten as we now are by the quickest route.

There are now two lines of stages running between Denver and Atchison, one *via* the Platte River to Fort Kearney, thence across Kansas to Atchison—the other *via* the Smoky Hill Fork of Kansas river. They make the trips usually, in six days, sometimes when the roads are good, in five days. Distance 640 miles. We have telegraphic communication from the mines direct to all the Atlantic cities, Great Salt Lake City, Virginia City, in Nevada, and San Francisco, California.

SETTLEMENTS IN COLORADO. *Denver*, situated on the Platte river, at the junction of Cherry Creek, and fifteen miles from the base of the mountains, is our largest city. Its population is about eight thousand. It is regularly laid out in squares, has very many large, fine brick business houses, with heavy stocks of goods (as it is the main point for the wholesale trade of the Territory,) elegant dwellings, and altogether, presents more of the appearance of a very flourishing eastern city than of a frontier town, only six years old. It has five churches, a brick University, United States branch mint, in full operation, (where miners can procure certificates of deposit for their gold, which are drafts on any United States Mint, payable in coin on presentation,) two daily newspapers, two theatres, machine shops, flouring mills, breweries, &c. The whole territory is provided with public schools.

Central City, the next largest town, is situated in Gilpin County, and in Gregory Mining District, about twenty-five miles up from the base of the mountains, and 40 miles west from Denver. It has a population of some five thousand—has a daily paper, theatre, many fine brick and stone business houses, foundries, machine shops, churches, public schools, &c.

Black Hawk, the third largest town, is about one mile from Central City, has two churches, schools, one daily newspaper, machine shops, foundries, many quartz mills, &c.

Golden City is between Denver and the base of the mountains, and is the Capital of Colorado. Colorado and Canon Cities are about seventy miles south from Denver, and are noticeable for their important agricultural interests, and for the boiling springs near them. The former is at the base of Pike's Peak. Buckskin Joe, Montgomery, Fair Play, Hamilton and Pueblo are other important towns in the southern part of the territory.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. The eastern half of Colorado is mostly a high, dry plain, affording little vegetation, except *cacti*, and several varieties of *artemesia* or wild sage; yet it is traversed by several rivers—the Platte, Arkansas, Republican, etc., along whose bottoms are broad tracts of tillable land, easily irrigated, with which they would be of exhaustless fertility. They now afford a very prolific growth of grasses, very nutritious, on which the stock of the freighters subsist, while crossing the plains, and oxen in particular, keep fat on it, without any grain, while hauling their immense loads from eighteen to twenty miles per day. These grasses *cure standing*, as there are no rains during the fall and winter months, and the stock eat it as readily, and thrive about as well upon it in winter as in summer.

Nearer the mountains the streams are more numerous, and vegetation more prolific, soil more arable, and the grasses still more nutritious. Cattle and horses, mules, etc., "run out" all winter, and thrive well; and often beef cattle are driven direct from the fields to the shambles, and I defy the world to produce finer beef and mutton than Colorado. As a grazing country, I think it fully equal to Texas, and one of the best stock raising countries in the world.

The facilities for irrigation are very good, and with irrigation the land will produce luxuriant crops of potatoes, onions, cabbages, turnips, squashes, melons, tomatoes, etc., and the southern portion of the territory produces good crops of corn, wheat, barley, oats and other cereals. Strawberries, raspberries, whortleberries, etc., grow wild in great profusion, in most places in the mountains.

Timber, such as pine, spruce, cottonwood, and quaking aspen, is very abundant in and near the mountains, but no *hard* wood is produced in the territory, except an occasional scrub oak, from one to two inches in diameter and a few feet high. *Hops* of a very superior quality, and very large, grow wild, in great profusion in some sections, near the base of the mountains.

The climate, especially at and near the base of the mountains, is not only very agreeable, but remarkably healthy. The air is light, pure and dry, and in the valley they have very little snow. In the mountains, especially about the mines, the most of which are from nine to eleven thousand feet above the sea level, it is, of course, much colder; there is more snow, and the winters are sometimes long and severe. We have but very little snow now, however. On the south slopes of the mountains, none; and on the north slopes, in thick timber, not more than six to eight inches. But, ten or fifteen miles west of us, and about 2000 feet higher up, there is any quantity—more than ever was seen on the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The snow lies on the highest range all summer.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION. In the vicinity of the mines, the surface of the country is exceedingly broken—a vast assemblage of irregular, broken hills from 100 to 1000 feet high, separated by deep and narrow ravines or "gulches." The rocks of which the hills are formed are *generally* granite. In some places trachyte predominates, in other places, graywacke, slate, porphyry, etc., nearly all of which bear evidences of having been more or less affected by heat. In many places, at and near the surface, they are clearly metamorphic, while at greater depths, they have become so far modified by igneous action, as to lose all traces of aqueous origin. All the rocks show a great predominance of silica. They are traversed by gold and silver bearing lodes, running for the most part in an easterly and westerly direction, in some cases, perpendicular and in others dipping more or less. The lodes in Gregory District are mostly perpendicular, or having a *hade* or dip to the south at a very high angle. In some other districts they dip to the north at a very low angle. One of the most remarkable features about these lodes is the frequency of their occurrence. It is estimated that, in Gregory and adjoining Districts, embracing a territory about thirty miles long, by ten or twelve wide, there is an average of one gold bearing lode for every hundred feet, the lode running diagonally across the District. In some cases, three or four lodes are found running parallel, all within one hundred feet. Many of these lodes are, however, very narrow, and will never pay for working—others are remarkably rich and productive.

The mountains are evidently of the tertiary age, or period, as we find the whole series of rocks from that age, on their tops and slopes. The millstone grit, oolitic limestone, the various shales of the coal measures, etc. I have also seen many evidences of the cretaceous period about here, and especially in the South Park, and southern portion of the Territory, near New Mexico. The oolitic limestone is quite plenty on both slopes of the mountains, as well as among them, and particularly so among the Black Hills, in Dakota, on the Laramie Plains, (7500 feet high) So. Pass, Pike's Peak, and south into New Mexico.

In my next I will give you some account of the mineral resources of Colorado. J. A. S.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FREEDMEN. A delegation of representatives of the colored people of the various States, called on Wednesday last at the White House, and had an interview with the President for the purpose of expressing their views on questions touching the rights and interests of the freedmen, and ascertaining the views of the President. The following is an abstract of the conversation:

Geo. T. Downing, a representative for the six New England States, addressed the President, stating the benefit which would accrue from the conferment of the right and privileges of citizens of the United States upon the colored people.

He asked for the right of suffrage not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the land.

Fred Douglass next spoke and said they were not here to enlighten the President as to his duty, but to show their respect, and to indicate in brief the condition of the colored race. The amendment abolishing slavery he desired should be enforced.

He said the colored race were subject to the Government, to taxation, to draft, and to bear the burdens of the State, and they desired to be endowed with the right of exercising some of the privileges of citizens of the Government.

He also said, you are placed in a position where you have the power to bless or blast our whole race. Your predecessor placed in our hands the sword to assist in saving the nation, and we do hope you will favorably regard the placing in our hands the ballot with which to save ourselves.

The President in reply said he would make no speech. The best way was to talk plainly and distinctly. If he had not given evidence in his past course of his friendship for the colored race, there was nothing now he could do to that end. He had said, and he repeated it here, that if the colored man could find no Moses to lead him out of bondage, he would be that Moses and lead them to the land of promise and liberty, but he was not willing under the circumstances to adopt a policy which would lead to the shedding of blood and the sacrificing of their lives. He believed if the policy which some are persisting in at present were carried out, it would result in great danger to the colored man. He said: "Suppose the colored men now in the South could by a magic wand be enfranchised to-morrow, what good would result to them?" He then expressed the grounds on which he was opposed to slavery, and said it had now been abolished and a national guarantee given in regard to it that could not be revoked. He stated the evil results which would accrue by forcing the principle of the extension of suffrage upon the people either in this District or a State, in opposition to the expressed will of the majority.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Fred Douglass said he would have to refer the great question to the people.

The President responded, saying that he had great faith in the people.

MURDER OF A MAINE SHIPMASTER. The following statement in reference to the reported murders of the master, mate, pilot and a lady passenger on the brig Neva, of East Machias, lost on St. John's Bar, Florida, Jan. 8th, we find in the Boston *Post* of Wednesday last:

"We learn by a letter received in this city from Mr. Horace R. Cheney, formerly of Lewiston, Maine, but now clerk of the United States Military Court at Jacksonville, that after a careful examination of the bodies which have drifted ashore, there is scarcely room for a doubt as to how they met their death. The head of Capt. Talbot was horribly crushed, in an entirely different manner from what would probably have occurred by contact with any floating piece of wreck. The pilot's body was covered with stabs from some long, sharp instrument, and similar marks of atrocity were visible on the person of a lady passenger.

A fearful cloud of mystery hangs over the matter. What was the probable motive for the crime it is impossible as yet to surmise, for it is not known that there was money to any amount on board.

The second mate and two seamen above mentioned had been arrested and secured in separate cells, and it was hoped some conflicting stories from them might possibly throw light on the terrible affair. Mr. Cheney writes that the Captain's body was in the next building to the Court room, (preserved), and would be brought into Court at the trial, which would commence in a few days. Captain Talbot was an active, careful and competent young man, about 26 years of age, and a son of one of the owners. He leaves a wife (daughter of C. H. Hayden, Esq., Pembroke, Me.,) and one child. Mr. Stuart, the mate, also leaves a wife and one child. Both were well known in Boston, having frequently sailed out of this port."

BREVET APPOINTMENTS. Several thousand brevet nominations of volunteers have been confirmed. Among them are the following Maine officers:

To be Colonels by Brevet—Jonathan P. Cilley, 1st Maine Cavalry; A. B. Farnham, 16th; E. L. Getchell, 31st; Chas. P. Mattocks, 17th Veterans; Ellis Spear, 20th; A. B. Spurling, 2d; Zlarl A. Smith, 1st Heavy Artillery.

To be Lieutenant Colonels by Brevet—John A. Bolton, 31st; Charles Sellmer, 11th; A. B. Sumner, 14th; Constant Taylor, 1st Cavalry.

To be Majors by Brevet—George L. Abbott, 1st Sharpshooters; Thomas D. Chamberlain, 20th; John W. Freeze, 1st Cavalry; William H. Green, 17th; E. S. Keyes, 31st; Chas. A. Merritt, 1st Veteran Vols.; G. K. Plummer, 16th; Hudson Sawyer, 1st artillery; O. R. Small, 19th; Charles Sellmer, 11th; Henry F. Sidlinger, 20th; A. B. Twitchell, 7th Battery; Henry C. Hall, 1st Cavalry; John D. Myrick, 1st; H. S. Melcher, 20th; A. L. White, 19th.

To be Captains by Brevet—E. A. Berry, 15th; Thomas Child, 31st; W. H. H. Frye, 11th; A. Ingalls, 9th; A. Leavitt, 16th; Robert H. Mathes, 17th; Cassius C. Roberts, 11th; W. H. Savage, 1st Vet. Vols.; Wm. H. Sturgis, 17th; Wm. H. Tripp, 19th.

A NOBLE LIFE. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New York: Harper & Brothers. 1866.

The readers of Miss Mulock's novels will not need to be informed of the characteristics which have given her the highest rank among living English writers of fiction. Every body has read "John Halifax," and every body will read "A Noble Life," a most interesting and touching record of trial and suffering and sacrifice, borne with heroic fortitude and christian trust and resignation, crowned with a peaceful and happy closing. The book may be found at Patterson's.

CATARRH OF EIGHT YEARS' STANDING. This certifies that under the care of Dr. Carpenter, now at the Mansion House, my wife has been entirely cured of that loathsome disease Catarrh, after having been afflicted with it eight years, for which we feel very grateful. C. D. SMALLEY.

Dr. Carpenter can be consulted upon diseases of the eye, ear, catarrh and throat, in Augusta, until Friday evening, February 23d only.

THE TRIAL OF SEMMES. There will be, but little delay in the commencement of the trial of Semmes. Upwards of fifty ship captains will be summoned. Any person having served on the Alabama, whose testimony will be valuable, either for the prosecution or defense, would facilitate by sending their address to the Judge Advocate, at the Navy Department.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. We have received from Daniel W. Waldron, of this city, member of the Senior class, a catalogue of this Institution, for 1865-6, from which we present the following summary of pupils: Resident Licentiates, 15; Seniors, 25; Middle Class, 25; Juniors, 29. Total 94.

☞ A little boy recently died at West Bethel in consequence of another boy piling stones while at play, on his stomach, while lying down, so that he could not rise. He was injured internally, and died in two or three days in great distress.

☞ The weather on Monday gave us a specimen of an old-fashioned thaw, the snow disappearing rapidly, and the streets being difficult to navigate. This (Tuesday) morning, however, we again have a pleasant sky and bright sun.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, U. S. S., for an official copy of the report of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, of the Armies of the United States, 1864-5—a document of great value.

☞ The pulpit of the South Parish in this city was supplied on Sunday last by Prof. S. K. Smith of Waterville College, who gave two earnest, eloquent, and most effective discourses.

☞ Read Huntington's interesting announcement in our advertising columns, and visit his new clothing store, corner of Bridge and Water streets.

☞ Root's Pentachine—restores the color of the hair.

Maine Legislature.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE. The bill to incorporate the International Telegraph Company was discussed.

Mr. Ramsdell moved its indefinite postponement and spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Woodman proposed an amendment to the bill which was adopted by 24 to 2. The bill was then laid on the table.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to change the name of the Lewiston Falls Academy; an act for the prevention of unauthorized trade-marks and names; an act authorizing the construction of a Marine Railway at Tennant's Harbor, in the town of St. George; an act providing for the recording of certificates of discharge of soldiers and seamen from the army and navy of the United States; an act to authorize William M. Dumphe and another to construct a fish weir in town of Jonesport; resolve in favor of the committee on Education, to pay expenses of visiting Farmington Normal School; an act to incorporate the Bass Harbor Salt Marsh Company, with authority to construct a dam; resolve in favor of Miles Wilson.

HOUSE. The Bill enlarging the powers of the E & N. A. Railway wrs discussed briefly and laid on the table.

The milk inspection bill was re-committed.

Resolve directing engrossment of bills and resolves by printing instead of writing was passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to authorize Orono to grant aid to the Maine Agricultural College; an act to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the Portland Steam Packet Company; an act to authorize Oldtown to aid the Agricultural College; an act to incorporate the Presque Isle Woolen Manufacturing Company

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

House. The navy appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments, but no final action was taken.

An amendment was adopted providing so much of first section of act of July, 1864, appropriating $250,000 for bounties for the destruction of enemies' vessels shall apply to cases of destruction of vessels during the recent recellion at the same rate.

An amendment was adopted that no money appropriated by this bill be paid to those who failed to take the prescribed oath of office.

The bill was then reported to the House without final action.

The bill establishing a uniform bankrupt system was taken up.

Mr. Jenckes, who had the floor, gave way to Mr. Grinnell, who made some personal explanations relating to his speech a few days since.

Mr. McKee said he had been reported as saying that Kentucky was the most disloyal State in the Union. He said Kentucky was one of the most disloyal States and adhered to that now.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

House. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the freedmen's bureau bill, and it was passed.

The bill as it now stands does not restrict the operations of the Bureau to the States in which the writ of habeas corpus was suspended on the 11th inst., as amended by the House, but disagreed to by the Senate.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments to the navy appropriation bill, omitting several items reported by the committee. An additional section was added, making the appropriation as bounties for the destruction of the enemy's vessels during the rebellion applicable to all cases. Also, a new section, that no part of the amount appropriated shall be paid in violation of the act prescribing the oath of allegiance. The bill then passed.

The bankrupt bill was then taken up and discussed.

A bill was introduced giving three months' pay to officers honorably discharged since the 19th of April, 1865. Referred to the military committee.

Foreign News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship City of Washington from Liverpool, Jan. 24th and Queenstown 25th, arrived at New York Feb. 7th.

The news by the Australasian of the American demands upon France in relation to Mexico excited much attention and severely depressed Mexican securities in London. The *news* was quickly followed by Napoleon's *speech* to the Corps Legislatif, which he opened on the 22nd.

The official report laid before the Corps Legislatif on the state of the Empire asserts that French soldiers are not in Mexico with the object of intervention. They went to obtain redress, not to proselytize.

The London *Times* says the solution must come from the United States. It believes the American government will be eager to accept a pacific solution.

London 25th. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives a minute account of M. Salliard's interview with Napoleon, and his hurried departure for Mexico. His instructions (verbal only) are to represent to Maximilian that the time has arrived for the withdrawal of the French troops.

ONE DAYS LATER.

The steamship Peruvian from Liverpool 25th, and Londonderry 26th, arrived at Portland Feb. 8th.

The London *Times* observes that the conflicting nature of the estimates of the probable supply of cotton to be recieved this year from America, is still remarkable. It says:

Gen. Sherman, who has just been down the Mississippi to Arkansas, in a letter dated St. Louis, Jan. 2d, to a firm in London, says: "You need not be under any apprehensions as to cotton, for I saw enough to satisfy me that nearly all the cotton land, cleared and ready for the plough, will be growing cotton this year."

The publication of the notes of Gordon's trial in Jamaica caused great indignation. Many journalists proclaim that all law was violated, and that Gordon was murdered.

The *Times* says the evidence causes it to regret that Gordon was not indicted in the regular form, and trial by judge and jury.

The Cattle Plague.

The numbes of cases in the weekly return, for the first time, exceeds 10,000 for the week ending Jan. 20th.

Fenian trials and convictions continue daily.

Spain.

A Madrid telegram of the 23d says the news of Prim's entry into Portugal had not been confirmed by the Spanish Ambassador at Lisborn.

It is stated that when Prim reached Portugal he had only 500 out of 800 followers, with whom he originally set out. They entered Portugal without arms, the Portuguese government having threatened to allow the Spanish authorities to pursue them should they cross the frontier armed.

The Spanish Government telegraphed to Gen. Zavala, Minister of Marine, to hasten his return to Madrid, in order that arrangements might be made for an increase of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific.

ONE DAY LATER.

The steamship Australian from Liverpool Jan. 27th, arrived at New York Feb. 9th.

The Paris *Constitutional*, in an article on the Mexican question with referance to Mr. Bigelow's dispatches, says Drouyn de L'Huys could not give an explanation with regard the internal administration of Mexico, for which the Mexican government is responsible.

It adds that the United States cannot call resistance by plundering adventurers war, after refusing the title of belligerents to the Confederates.

The Fenian trials continue. The Dublin police had siezed a number of swords and bayonets in an Orange Lodge. Arms were also siezed at Belfast.

A vessel in the Thames on the point of sailing for Peru was detained at the instance of the Spanish consul, who alleged that she designed to make war on Spanish commerce under the Chilian flag.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a son on the 24th.

An official dispatch says:

Prim with 600 cavalry had arrived at Bananicos, Portugal, and declared his readiness to deliver up the horses and accoutrements to the Spanish commissioner.

The Spanish Senate's address, in response to the Queen's speech, expresses regret at hostilities in Chili, but trusts the Government will cause the honor and dignity of Spain to be respected.

The Loss of the Steamer London and 250 Lives. The *Western Mail*, published at Falmouth, England, gives the following description of the loss of the steamer London, on the voyage to Melbourne. Out of 270 souls on board only 16 of the crew and 3 passengers were saved. The disaster took place December 28, 1865, and the survivers were landed at Falmouth on the 16th ultimo:

"It was at 10 o'clock on the morning of that fatal Thursday that Capt. Martin had the terrible task of making known to the passengers that the ship was sinking, and that they must prepare for the worst. The London was then as low in the water as the main chains. The whole of the passengers and crew gathered, as with one consent, in the chief saloon, and having been calmly told by Capt. Martin that there was no hope left, a remarkable and unanimous spirit of resignation came over them at once. There was no screaming or shrieking by women or men, no rushing on deck, or frantic cries. All calmly resorted to the saloon, where Rev. Mr. Draper, one of the passengers, prayed aloud, and exhorted the unhappy creatures by whom he was surrounded. Dismay was present to every heart, but disorder to none. Mothers were weeping sadly over the little ones about with them to be engulfed, and the children, ignorant of their coming death, were pitifully inquiring the cause of so much woe. Friends were taking leave of friends, as if preparing for a long journey; others were crouched down with bibles in their hands, endeavoring to snatch consolation from passages long known or long neglected. Incredible, we are told, was the composure which, under such circumstances, reigned around. Captain Martin stationed himself in the poop, going occasionally forward or into the saloon; but to none could he offer a word of comfort by telling them that their safety was even probable. He joined now and then for a few moments in the public devotions, but his place to the last was on the deck. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the water gaining fast on the ship and no signs of the storm subsiding being apparent, a small band of men determined to trust themselves to the mercy of the waves in a boat rather than to go down without a struggle. Leaving the saloon, therefore, they got out and lowered away the port cutter, into which sixteen of the crew and three of the passengers succeeded in getting and in launching her clear of the ship. These nineteen men shouted for the captain to come with them, but with that heroic courage which was his chief characteristic, he declined to go with them saying, 'No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed and safe to land.' The boat then pulled away, about helplessly on the crests of the gigantic waves. Scarcely had they gone eighty yards, or five minutes off the deck, when the fine steamer went down stern foremost with her crew of human beings, from whom one confused cry of helpless terror arose, and all was silent forever. After the pinance had got away from the London, and in the brief interval before she foundered, a rush was seen to be made for the two remaining boats; but the efforts to launch them were ineffectual and the suddenness of the foundering at last—the London being an iron ship—prevented what might have been a successful second attempt to save a few more lives."

Small Quantity. One teaspoonful of that world renowned remedy, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, taken after meals, will enable the most confirmed dyspeptic to eat any thing he chooses, without fear of any distressing effects. It is a blessing to all who are troubled with diseases pertaining to the stomach and bowels.

The proprietors of Coe's Cough Balsam say, take little and often. Doctor the throat and bronchial tubes, not the stomach. This is the secret of its success. It will not harm you to take it often, and every time you take it, you will see its beneficial effects.

☞ American Life Drops,—Diphtheria they cure.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

TUESDAY, February 13, 1866.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H. Mullen & Co., and Cony & Farrar.]

Flour,	$10.00 to 17.00	Clear Salt Pork,	$20.00 to 22.00
Corn Meal,	1 20 to 1 25	Mutton ℔ lb,	9to 12
Rye Meal,	1 50 to 1 75	Lamb ℔ lb,	9to 12
Wheat,	none	Turkeys ℔ lb,	28 to 30
Rye,	1 17 to 1 25	Chickens ℔ lb,	20 to 25
Corn,	1 05 to 1 10	Clover Seed,	none
Barley,	70 to 80	Herdsgrass,	none
Beans,	1 75 to 2 25	Red Top,	none
Oats,	55 to 60	Hay ℔ ton,	10 00 to 13 00
Potatoes,	55 to 60	Lime,	1 25 to 1 40
Dried Apples,	15 to 18	Fleece Wool,	45 to 50
Cooking Apples,	75 to 1 00	Pulled Wool,	52 to 55
Butter,	35 to 40	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 00
Cheese,	14 to 17	Hides,	8 to 9
Eggs,	— to 35	Calf Skins,	17 to 20
Lard,	25 to —	Lamb Skins,	50 to 1 00
Beef,	12 to 14	Wood, hard,	6 00 to 7 00
Round Hog,	15 00 to 18 00	Wood, soft,	3 00 to 5 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, Febuary 7, 1865.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal.
This week,	1,753	6,724	——	00
Last week,	2,129	7,140	——	00
One year ago, (Feb. 1)	1,854	3,957	150	00

PRICES.

Beeves—Extra qual.....$12.50@14.00
First qual.....12.50@13.00
Second do.....11.50@12.00
Third do.....10.50@11.00
A very few extra Western, 14.50@15.00.
Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $9.00@10.00.

Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

Working Oxen—$150 to 250; handy steers, $95 to 150, or nearly according to their value as beef.

Milch Cows—$50@75; Extra, $80@100; Heifers; farrow, $35@45.

Store Cattle—Yearlings, $20@30; two-year-olds, $35@50; three-year-olds, $60@100.

Sheep—℔ lb., 6 @7¼c; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, $4.50@6.00; extra, 8@9½c ℔ lb.

Hides—Brighton, 9½@10c; country lots, 8½@9c. Calf Skins, 25c. Tallow, 8@10c ℔ lb.

Pelts—Sheared and Lambs, in lots, $1.75@2.25 each.

Swine—Wholesale, 12½@15c; retail 12@16c ℔ lb. Fat hogs lower, 11¼@12c, live weight.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Daniel Wells 11; J A Judkins 10; E M Carlton 14; J E Elwell 10; J E Ashford 7.

REMARKS—The supply from all sections is mostly of an ordinary grade, there being but a few extra beeves among them. There were two or three small lots of Eastern cattle sold at 14@14½c ℔ lb. Prices upon all grades remain unchanged from our last quotations. Trade has been active, and a larger portion of the Western cattle were sold yesterday. Nearly half of the Western cattle were brought in on Saturday, but there was not much trade until they had all got in on Tuesday.

Sprout Cattle. There were quite a number of Working oxen from Maine, and several pairs from towns in the neighborhood of the market, and there was also more demand than usual, owing probably to the beautiful weather and fine sleighing, which were having this week, and which have tempted a very full attendance. There are but few cows about the yards. We saw two sold for $75 each; and a two-year-old cow without calf at $45.

Shaw & Hosmer showed a fair yardful of workers. Sold two pairs 6 ft 10 in five-year-old oxen, one pair for $240, the other for $256; a good pair of 7 ft 2 in oxen for $270; one pair three-year-old steers, $155; a pair of oxen 6 ft 4 in for $185; 6 ft 8 in for $215; J. A Judkins sold 6 three-year-old steers at $135, and $140; 6 ft 6 in oxen at $160; 6 ft 4 in oxen, $165; 6 ft 6 in $195.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—DROVES FROM MAINE.

Daniel Wells 600.

We quote sales of lots of 125 at 7½, 67 at 7¾, 97 at 7¾, 25 at 7, 89 at 6¾, 47 at 6¾, 100 at 7¾, 223 at 7 to 7¾, 300 at 7¼ to 7¾, 73 at 7, 70 at 7¼, 103 at 7, 200 at 9, 135 at 8, 62 at 6¾, 50 at 8, and 40 extra coarse wool sheep, average weight 140 lbs each, at 9½c ℔ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10, 1866.

APPLES—Green ℔ bbl. $5 50@6 00; Sliced, ℔ lb 17@18.

BUTTER—Country ℔ lb, 38@40; Choice Table, 40@42; Store 22@25.

BEANS—Marrow ℔ bush. $2 50@2 75; Pea $2 50@2 75; Bine Pea, $2 00@2 25.

CHEESE—Vermont ℔ lb new, 18@20c; Country 17@18.

FISH—Cod, large shore, ℔ quin. $7 50@8 00; large Bank ℔ quin. $6 50@7 00; small Bank, ℔ quin. $4 50@5 00; Pollock, ℔ quin. $5 25@5 75; Haddock ℔ quin. $2 50@3 00; Hake $3 50@4 25; Herring, shore, ℔ bbl., $6 50@7 50; Scaled ℔ box, 55c@60c; No. 1 Herring ℔ box, 45@50c; Mackerel, ℔ bbl. — Bay No. 1, $17 00@18 00; Bay No. 2, $15 00@16 00; Shore No. 1, $22 50@23 50; Shore No. 2, $16 00@17 00; Shore No. 3, medium $9 00@10 00.

GRAIN—Rye, $1 20@1 25; Oats 50@60c; Southern yellow corn, $1 03@1 05; Barley, 85@90c; Shorts per ton, $30@35.

HAY—℔ net ton, pressed, $12@14 00; loose $14@16.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 18@19; Slaughter Hides, 9 @9½c; Calf Skins, 18@20; Sheep Pelts, dry, $1 00@2 00.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ℔ bbl, $2 37@2 50; Beef ℔ lb., 12@15c; Eggs ℔ doz., 28@30c; Turkeys, 25@30c; Chickens, 23@25c; Geese, 18@20; Onions, $1 00@1 12 ℔ bush.; Lamb, 10@12c. —*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....Feb. 10.

Flour—Western Superfine, $7.25@7.75; Common extras at $8.50@9.00; Medium extras at $9.75@10.75; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at $11.00@16.50 ℔ bbl.

Corn—Western mixed, 88c@90; yellow, 91c@92.

Oats—Northern and Canada, 60@62c ℔ bush; P. E. Island, 57@58c.

Rye—$1.00@——℔ bush. Shorts $28@$29; Fine Feed $30@33; and Middlings at $35@38 ℔ ton.

Wool—50@39 c ℔ lb, as to quality, for fleece and pulled.

Hay—Sales from $20 to $22.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Feb. 12.

Flour—State, $7.70@8.35; round hoop Ohio, $8.50@10.25; Western, $8.85@8.55; Southern, $8.75@15.50; Canada, $8.00@11.65.

Wheat—Chicago Spring, $1.53@1.67; Milwaukie Club, $1.70 @1.68; amber Milwaukie, $1.75@1.76; amber Michigan, $1.87@187½.

Corn—Mixed Western, 77½@82.

Special Notices.

WARREN'S

COUGH BALSAM

Has been found by experience to be the

BEST REMEDY

for the various diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as

DIPTHERIA,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, or Inflammation of the Lungs, and Whooping Cough.

In these Complaints this medicine has NO SUPERIOR, and while thus efficacious it is perfectly safe to administer to persons of all ages.

The Cough Balsam possesses the two-fold advantage of being at once valuable as a curative and invaluable as a preventive of all the diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchia.

The world is challenged to produce a compound of equal efficacy and safetety.

Prepared and sold by AMBROSE WARREN, Botanic Druggist, No. 1 Granite Block, East Market Square, Bangor, Me. 15w50

OTITINE.

This excellent Remedy is an infallible cure for

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

This wonderful VEGETABLE EXTRACT, has been the means of restoring thousands to their hearing, who, after trying everything and everybody had given up hoping ever to hear again.

It operates like a charm upon offensive discharges from the EAR, no matter what may have caused it, or how long it has been standing.

Noises in the Head disappear under its influence as if by magic.

Price $2.00 a Bottle.

For sale by all Druggists. At wholesale by

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
eoply10 No. 36 Hanover Street, Boston.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils** in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. 1y10

THE GREAT WORM REMEDY!

It has been said by more than one eminent physician that more sickness among children is the result of Pin Worms than all other causes;—that worms imitate the symptoms of most other diseases, often producing fatal results, without being suspected. From this cause of so much sickness, every family may have an effectual remedy, by procuring a bottle of

Dr. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP.

will remove ordinary stomach worms oftener than any of the vermifuges in the market, and for Pin Worms it has no equal. It will relieve children or adults from all annoyance in twenty-four hours, and effect an entire cure when taken according to directions. It is a mild cathartic, and can be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. It improves the health by removing all impurities from the system.

At Wholesale, in Boston, by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, M. S. BURR & CO., JOHN WILSON Jr. & CO., and by all large dealers. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

eop1dw50

"USE THE BEST."

DR. CLOCK'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER

Contains no Sugar of Lead, Nitrate of Silver, or any other mineral so deleterious to the head and hair. Will change as if by magic white or gray hair to its original color. Stops hair from falling off or turning gray, causes hair to grow on bald heads, removes scurf, dandruff, &c., cures sick headache and all eruptions of the scalp. Will change harsh wiry hair into soft luxuriant tresses. Is entirely free from grease, yet keeps the hair in place better than oil. Will not freeze, yet contains no alcohol. The greatest discovery for the hair in the world. If after a fair trial it does not prove to be the best Hair Preparation before the public, the money will be refunded. It is elegantly perfumed, and is all that can be desired for a Dressing. Requires no washing or preparation before using A single trial will convince the most skeptical of its merist. Call for DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER and take no other. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

DR. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
J. S. & F. E. JOHNSON, Agents, Augusta, Me. 2tcop6*

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

The virtues of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER are not confined to the human race. It is used with equal success for Horses, either internally or externally. It cures Lameness, Swellings, Scratches, Old Sores, Cuts and Kicks, Weak Joints, Sprains, Cramps, Colic, Pain in the Limbs, Bruises, Strains, Galls, Rheumatism, Pain in the Bowels, &c., &c. Every owner of a horse, and those who travel with horses, should always have a bottle of the PAIN KILLER, with them, to use in case of accident or sudden sickness, as horses are liable to colic or cramps in the stomach from change of water and food. Many fine horses have been sacrificed, whose lives might have been saved by the timely use of this medicine.

Directions. *For Colic or Gripes*, give an ounce of Pain Killer in a pint of warm water and molasses (with a little milk if convenient;) rub the belly well with the Pain Killer clear. If not relieved in half an hour, repeat the dose.

For sprains, bruises, swellings of the body or legs, neck strains, rheumatism, stiff joints, limbs or neck, contraction of muscles, swelling of the glands, kicks, or any contusion or bruises, rub the parts affected several times a day with the Pain Killer, and the good result will soon show itself.

Scratches and old sores, wash clean with Castile soap and water, and apply the Pain Killer three times a day. 2w9

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or natural Brown—remedies the ill effect of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y9

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Kidney Disease.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Rheumatism.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Urinary Diseases.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Gravel
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Stricture.

The best Fluid Extract Bucku now before the public, is Smolander's. For all diseases above, and *Weakness* and *Pains in the Back*, *Female Complaints*, and disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is perfectly *invaluable*. For sale by all Apothecaries everywhere. Price $1. Try it. Take no other.

Burleigh & Rogers, Wholesale Druggists, 86 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agents. W. W. Wheeler, Portland, Agent for Maine. 1y4

ROOT! ROOT! ROOT!

READ! READ! READ!

Root's Pistachine preserves the life of the Hair; changes it from grey to its original color in three weeks; prevents the hair from falling; is the best article for dressing the hair ever found in market; will surely remove dandruff and cure all diseases of the scalp; is delightfully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin. We tell the story quickly, and tell it true, when we say it is a perfect

Restorer and Dressing Combined.

No other preparation for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all Druggists.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
1y9 Springfield, Mass.

LIFE! LIFE! LIFE!

DROPS! DROPS! DROPS!

American Life Drops will cure Dipheria, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuriets, Ague in the Face, Headache, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Croup, Colds,

Fever and Ague and Cholera, in a single day.

Sold by all Druggists, with full directions for use.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Prop's, Springfield, Mass.
1y9 G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Agents, Boston, Mass.

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

☞ Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also Liverspot,) and Lentigo, or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, and the discolored spots show plainly on the face of a blonde than a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them *without injuring the texture or color of the skin*, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. Perry, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond Street, New York, and for sale by all Druggists; price $2.00 per bottle. Call for

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
6m48*

STATE FAIR,

Whereas, certain parties have expressed a desire to have a Show and Fair under the auspices of the MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, during the coming season, and whereas, the Society is not in the enjoyment of an allowance from the State, the Trustees have agreed to appoint an Exhibition, provided, in their opinion, sufficient inducements or proper guarantees are offered on or before the first day of April next.

SEWARD DILL, President.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Secretary.
Russell Eaton, Samuel Wasson, E. R. French, Trustees State Society.
Augusta, Jan. 27, 1866.
N. B. Communications to be addressed to the President at Phillips. Portland *Press*, Bangor *Courier*, copy. 3w8

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!

WILCOX'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures all Eruptions, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. 3y47

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden Changes of Climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stages of disease, take an ounce "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. 1w10

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. One pair fit outwear three without tips. Sold everywhere. 17w3

Married.

In Augusta, Feb. 4th, by Rev. Alex. McKenzie, John G. McDavitt to Matilda A. Fish; Feb. 10th, by Rev. Mr. Penney, Edwin F. Stone to Sarah W. Jewett, of Pittsfield.

In Weston, Jan. 11th, by A Kelley, Esq., Wm. McAllister, of St. Stephens, N. B., to Almeda A. Brackett of West'n.

In Bangor, Feb. 6th, Carlton S. Bragg to Mrs. Rebecca Stacy; Feb 1st, Dr. Lowell Marston, of Glenburn, to Mrs. Prudence Grover of Bangor

In Holden, Feb 6th, Thos. B. George of East Orrington, to Elisa Farrington.

In Lewiston, Feb. 24, Jas. H. Emerson to Mary E. Buzzell.

In Rockland, Jan. 27th, Alonzo Daggett to Abby A. Eastman, both of South Thomaston.

In Rockville, Jan. 29th, John M. Kellar of Rockland, to Mary A. Barron.

In Belfast, Jan. 29th, Wm. H. Cooper of Cambridge, Mass., to Susan Kimball.

In Portland, Feb. 1st, D. S. Warren to Sophia M. Morrison.

In Union, Jan. 13th, Lvander Martin to Mrs. N. E. Little.

Died.

In Augusta, Feb. 11th, John Cunningham, aged 36 years 6 months.

In Boston, Jan. 31st, Fanny, wife of Alexander Bates, aged 73 years 10 months.

In Bangor, Jan. 4th, Eliza G., wife of Hon. Isaiah Stetson, aged 41 years; Feb. 7th, Mrs. Mahitable E. Pendleton, aged 50 years; Jan. 27th, Phebe J. Maddocks, of Ellsworth, aged 31 years.

In Monroe, Jan. 31st, George E., only child of Thomas and Melissa Sinnott, aged 11 years 5 months.

In Portland, Feb. 1st, Alonzo B. Brickett, aged 52.

In Searsmont, Jan. 25th, Hollis M. Lumb, aged 34.

In Northport, Jan. 27th, Humphrey Lancaster, aged 86.

In Belfast, Jan. 29th, Edmund Bicknell, aged 64.

Advertisements.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE

Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK,

January 1, 1866.

Amount of Capital,	$500,000 00
Amount of Capital paid in,	500,000 00
Assets:	
U. S. 10-40 5 per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds, (market value,)	$375,436 25
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, (market value,)	219,421 50
Wisconsin War Bonds, " "	4,770 00
Cash on hand,	40,090 51
Cash due on premiums written at the office,	53,908 23
Cash in hands of Agents,	50,360 59
Interest accrued and not due,	19,132 55
Amount of all other investments,	9,550 00
	$781,670 68
Amount of losses claimed and unpaid, not yet due, and all other claims,	$119,065 47
Amount of Fire losses paid the past year,	491,863 50

E. A. STANSBURY, President.
E. R. Thomas, *Secretary*.

AGENTS.

W. F. HALLETT, Augusta. L. F. BOOTHBY, Waterville.
M. W. FARR, Hallowell. GEO. TABER, Vassalboro'.
B. A. NEAL, Gardiner. 1s3w10

COLLER & HAMILTON,

(Successors to Charles E. Coller,)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles, Halters,

TRUNKS, VALICES, WHIPS,

Blankets, Curry-Combs, Brushes, &c.

Particular attention paid to ordered work, and

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY

and faithfully.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

No. 101 Water Street, near Market Square.
Augusta, Feb. 10, 1866. 10tf

NOT ONE

FROZEN TO DEATH IN AUGUSTA

This winter, on account of

HUNTINGTON & CO.

Selling their

CLOTHING

So cheap.

They have this day removed their stock into their

NEW STORE,

Corner of Bridge and Water Sts.,

Where they intend to keep every article usually kept in a first class

Clothing and Furnishing Goods Store.

Please call and examine our goods, for this is the place to buy *CHEAP* as our motto is quick sales and small profits. 10tf
Augusta, Feb. 12, 1866.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

The stock and fixtures of a

VARIETY STORE,

Situated in the flourishing village of NORTH VASSALBORO'.

The stock consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

A good clean stock. The store was thoroughly repaired the past summer, and is in every respect first class. Immediate possession given. Good reason for selling. For further particulars inquire by letter or in person of HIRAM SIMPSON.
North Vassalboro', Feb. 6, 1866. 10tf

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES!

FANCY, TOILET, AND APOTHECARIES' GOODS

Sold low by

Charles K. Partridge,

Druggist, Water Street, Augusta.

All medicines warranted genuine and pure.

Agent for Perkins & Stero's splendid CALIFORNIA WINES, and for Bagley's celebrated MAYFLOWER CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCOS. 10

THE SPRING TERM

—AT—

OAK GROVE SEMINARY

Will open on the 20th of 2d mo. for the children of Friends and others, of both sexes, and continue eleven weeks.
3w10 AUGUSTINE JONES, A. M., Principal.

TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

Being about to occupy a new store, I will sell low, a complete second-hand set of Apothecary Drawers and Bottles, with Show-Cases, Prescription Cases, Scales, &c.

CHAS. K. PA. TRIDGE,
10 Druggis. Augusta.

THE BEST

GIFT ENTERPRISE

EVER IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

2,984 PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Without regard to cost.

SPECIMEN TICKET.

☞ *Licensed by the United States.* ☜

GRAND

GIFT ENTERPRISE!

2,984 Presents, to be Distributed at Getchell's Corner, Vassalboro', April 10, 1866,

WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN OF THE REAL ESTATE.

TICKETS $1.00. - - PACKAGES OF 11, $10.

1 Field and Wood Lot, containing 30 acres each, situated on Taber Hill, Vassalboro', ½ miles from Getchell's Corner, said lot containing 800 cords second-growth hard wood,	$1,500 00
1 Two-story House, 24 by 30 ft., with L 22 by 30, in good repair and thoroughly finished, good cellar under the same, with shed adjoining 24 by 50 ft., and 22 acres of land and fine orchard of 400 trees, pleasantly situated on Taber Hill, Vassalboro',	1,200 00
1 Lot of Tillage land and Pasturage, containing 23 acres, with good Barn, 45 by 55, in good repair, with good cellar, situated on Taber Hill, Vassalboro',	1,000 00
1 Photograph Saloon, 10 by 26 ft., new last spring, ground-glass light, in good repair, located at Getchell's Corner,	500 00
1 Two year old Colt, sired by Gen. McClellan,	250 00
25 Tons of Hay, $15 per ton,	375 00
2 Splendid Gold Watches, $150 each,	300 00
150 One Dollar Greenbacks,	150 00
6 Splendid Sewing Machines, $40 each,	240 00
6 Splendid Silver-Plated Castors, $7 each,	42 00
12 Silver Watches, $25 each,	300 00
1 Horse, 12 years old, sound and good traveller,	100 00
1 Silver-Mounted Harness—new,	50 00
1 Sleigh-Pung—new,	50 00
200 Turkey Morocco double-clasp Photograph Albums, $5 each,	1,000 00
1 ½ Holmes, Booth & Haden Tube and Lens,	75 00
190 Silver-Plated Dining Forks, $1 each,	100 00
1 Pleasure Wagon,	75 00
1 Silver-Mounted Harness,	40 00
12 Splendid Union Picture Cases, $2.00 each,	24 00
300 9x10 Rustic Frames, $1.50 each,	450 00
1 Silver Hunting-Case Watch,	150 00
10 100 Picture Turkey Morocco Photograph Albums, $10 each,	100 00
100 Silver Napkin Rings, $1.50 each,	150 00
2 Eight-Day Cottage Clocks, $15 each,	30 00
100 Gents Vest Chains, $2 each,	200 00
1 Sleigh—second-hand,	15 00
1 Watch,	7 00
1 ½ Fuller's Camera and Shields,	25 00
1 Lady's Gold Chain,	10 00
6 ½ Printing Frames, $1 each,	6 00
100 Silver Butter Knives, $2 each,	200 00
1 Sharpe's Four-Barrel Shooter—silver-plated,	15 00
1 Wing's Camera Stand,	5 00
1 Jenny Lind Head Dress,	4 00
100 8x10 Rosewood and Gilt Frames, $2 each,	200 00
1 Sleigh—crooked shafts,	40 00
25 Gents Vest Chains, $5 each,	125 00
100 Kerosene Lamps, $1 each,	100 00
1 Splendid Piano Forte,	500 00
1 Gilt Frame Mirror,	4 00
1 Ox-Cart and Wheels,	35 00
200 Ladies Rosewood Work-Boxes, $1.50 each,	300 00
1 Corn Sheller,	5 00
1 Bass Viol,	10 00
100 Silver Pencils, $1.50 each,	150 00
1 Five-Octave Melodeon,	175 00
1 Sleigh—second-hand,	10 00
500 Splendid ½ Union Frames, $1 each,	500 00
800 Turkey Morocco 20-picture Pocket Albums, $1 each,	800 00
1 Sharpe's Rifle,	30 00
2,984 Presents.	Tickets, 11,597

Plan of Drawing.

Small cards, with the name of each prize above written on them will be placed in one box and thoroughly mixed, and cards with numbers on them, corresponding with the numbers on the tickets, will be placed in another box and thoroughly mixed also. Two persons chosen by the audience will be blindfolded—one to draw out numbers and the other prizes—both draw at the same time. The first number drawn from the former box is entitled to the prize in the first prize set off against it, which will be given to the holder of the ticket with corresponding numbers; and so on until every prize is drawn out. The largest prizes will be put in the box in presence of the audience, and well mixed. All are invited to be present. Tickets to be all sold. All letters promptly answered.

The owners of this Enterprise will not own any tickets, or be interested in the drawing.

AGENTS WANTED throughout the New England States.

Drawing to commence at 9 A. M., at GILBERT'S HALL, Vassalboro'.

PHILLIPS & JOHNSON,
10 General Ticket Ag'ts, Getchell's Corner, Vassalboro', Me.

SPECIMEN TICKET.

[LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.]

THE BEST GIFT ENTERPRISE

Ever offered in this State.

Tickets, 4,995. . . *Prizes*, 1,009.

TICKETS $1.00.

Packages Containing 11 Tickets $10.00.

To be Distributed at Vienna April 14th, 1866.

The well known Tavern Stand at Vienna Village, formerly kept by Jos. Nash, consisting of a two story house, well finished outside and in, a good stable 33 by 48 feet, cattle shed, wood shed, a never failing well of water, convenient for house and stable. All built since 1851 and in good repair. Garden, fruit trees, &c. One prize, $1,800 00

1 very pleasant and convenient two story dwelling house, attached to the above stand, with good cellar, garden, fruit trees, &c., 1,000 00
500 Greenbacks, $1.00 each, 500 00
10 acres superior Interval Land, in a high state of cultivation, 800 00
1 Carriage Harness, 20 00
1 nice open Buggy Wagon, new, 180 00
1

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

THE SHOEMAKER.

A shoemaker fat on his work-bench sat,
With t'shoe about half done;
His figure was short, and his hair was gray,
And his bright eyes twinkled in such a way
That you would have thought he was only at play,
Or having a bit of fun.

All labor, said he, appears to be
A part of my honored trade;
They may dig or preach, or hew, or teach;
Whatever they do, you will see in each
Something that's always within my reach,
Or my daily custom made.

The parson may smile as down each aisle
His eloquence sonorous rolls;
He can only believe, when his sermon is o'er,
And silence broods o'er the pews once more,
That he merely performs what I've done before,
For I am a curer of soles.

The doctor delights, as he knowingly writes
A prescription for pain or smart,
To think that for aches he can give an ease,
And also to think of the coming fees.
I'm sure my profession with his agrees;
I practice the healing art.

An LL.D. or higher degree
Of scholastic lore commanding,
May aspire to fame in some science high,
And puzzle wise heads with logic dry;
And yet he cannot do more than I,
To improve the understanding.

The merchant at ease, sends over the seas,
And commerce lends aid to his call;
But tempests may rally to rend his sails,
And his argosies sink under wintery gales;
Like me his fortune he sadly bewails,
Whenever he loses his awl.

Though hard I may stitch, and never get rich,
Yet some of more means I can bend;
For though of their wealth they may make a great show,
And scatter their income as fast as they go,
There's one thing that I can do oftener I know,
And that is, make both ends meet

When ages have sped, and among the dead
All other professions have passed,
I all alone in my glory shall be,
No other employment will any one see;
It must be so, for, you will agree,
My profession is one of the last.

—The Commonwealth.

Our Story-Teller.

THE SPECTRAL ROUT.

A Providential Apparition.

Among the many families ruined by the various troubles consequent on the Irish famine, there were few whose fall called forth more general sympathy than that of the Rockinghams of Moreland. Accustomed as the people grew in that sad time to those great disasters—those social deaths, as we may count them, of a whole race together—there were few who did not feel more than an ordinary pang on seeing in the fatal lists of the Encumbered Estates Court the name of that beautiful castle, known throughout the land for the magnitude of the efforts of its owner to improve the condition of his tenantry. To me especially the shock was painful, for in my position of governess to Mr. Rockingham's youngest daughter I had learned to feel a most sincere attachment to the whole family. When dismissed about a year previously (with lavish recompense for my services) it had never occurred to me as possible that that splendid property of park and wood, cornfields and pastures, could be so seriously embarrassed. Thus it proved, however, too sadly. Mr. Rockingham was observed by his daughters to fall gradually into a low and anxious state of mind, and to undertake several journeys, of whose purport they were left in the dark. Still no warning was given them, and no retrenchments attempted in their household, till their father caught the prevalent fever in one of his tenant's cottages, where he was visiting the sick. Aggravating the disease by anxiety of mind and depression of spirits, Mr. Rockingham soon lay at the point of death, and then the terrible truth was revealed. Adela and Florence were beggars. There was little chance that, when the encumbrances were cleared off, the sale of the estate would leave any residue for them, and this sale was inevitable. A few months' delay took place; but at last all was accomplished, and the ruin of the Rockingham property was found to be hopeless and complete.

A letter which I wrote to Miss Rockingham, expressing my heartfelt sympathy in her misfortune, and proffering such poor services as might be within my limited powers, brought from her an answer, of which the following is a copy:

"My Dear Old Friend.—Your letter has done me good. That assurance is my best way to thank you for it. When we meet I shall tell you why your words awoke other feelings than those called forth by the numerous condolences of our connections and acquaintances. I write to you to-day to beg you will do us an important service, and it is some relief to me in my desolation to know how eagerly you will seize the opportunity of lightening our difficulties. Pray procure for us the two very cheapest rooms to be let in Dublin in any locality not altogether unfit for us to inhabit. We must have *two* rooms, because Florence and I have resolved to endeavor to sell articles of millinery, in whose manufacture we think we shall succeed better than in plain work or dress-making, of which, as you know, we are sadly ignorant. I can hardly write calmly of such things. Only think of my darling, splendid Florence. I must not think of this. O dear friend, how little did we dream in the happy years when I learned to be grateful to you for moulding Florence as no other governess could have done—that instructions so much humbler than those you gave her would ever have been needed! She would reprove me if she saw this letter. She is brave—so calm—almost gay at some moments. I have no temptation to repine for my own sake, for any other loss, while she is left to me; but for her sake it is all very bitter. Write to me when you have secured our rooms in Dublin, as we must leave R—— immediately.

Ever yours gratefully,
Adela Rockingham."

To this letter I returned, in a few days, the following reply:

"My Beloved Miss Rockingham.—You judged me rightly when you said that I should eagerly seize the opportunity of doing you the smallest service. Immediately on knowing your wishes I set forth in search of such lodgings as might suit you, but was for many days unsuccessful. There are no really *cheap* apartments on this side of the town except in streets you could not inhabit. I have, however, been fortunate enough to find an abode for you which, I think, will be for many reasons more desirable than such a lodging as that of which you spoke. You do not know Dublin very well, as I remember, so you are probably unacquainted with the old quarters of the town near Dominick street. It consists of large houses, many of them still handsome and tenanted by respectable people, others much dilapidated and inhabited only by paupers. One of these streets is extremely quiet, having no thoroughfare, and the few large houses of which it is composed have few occupants. It would, therefore, be no improper abode for you; and when I found that the whole of your great grandfather's—old Lord Galtimore's—house was to be let for less than such rent as would procure you two respectable rooms on the south side of the city, I did not hesitate to engage it for you for the next year. I do not conceal from you that it is entirely destitute of furniture, and that the walls and ceilings are in a sad condition from damp and dirt; but such as it is, your position in the house will be far preferable to any you could obtain elsewhere at the same expense, and I feel confident you will approve my choice. The old woman who has charge of the house lives on the opposite side of the street, and would act as your charwoman if you desired it. I asked her how it chanced that the price of so large a building could be so trifling, and she muttered something about the 'quality' having left this part of the town, and the poor being 'afeared of the cowld in them big rooms.' I have some suspicion, however, that she is herself 'afeared' of something besides the 'cowld,' for she made great demur about entering the large back drawing-room, and crossed herself vigorously when I made an observation on the odd appearance of an old looking-glass still on the walls, from which nearly all the quicksilver has departed. I dare say you will see old Lord Galtimore in it some of these days! Dear Miss Rockingham, I am trying to give you a smile, but my heart is aching; I have so much, so very much to say to you about yourself and my dear, dear pupil, but I will not write it to-day. Tell me on what day I may wait for you at the railway terminus and bring you to S—— street."

A fortnight later Adela and Florence Rockingham were established in their new abode.

"See," said Florence, gayly, as they were wandering through the rooms, and examining the furniture, "see, Ady! There is our own dear saltier between the four lions which we bear on our second and third quarters—I have it here on the ring you gave me. Why, we are quite at home, are we not, with our own shield over our looking-glass?"

"Yes," said Adela, with that pride of birth which increases with the loss of worldly wealth, "yes, we are the only family entitled to quarter the Galtimore arms, and they are as old, it is said, as Sir Hugh de Morbihan, from whom their name of Malvern was corrupted. By the way, do you recollect that curious story of the curse on the first Protestant Earl of Galtimore?"

I am afraid that in heart Florence knew the whole matter as well as Adela; but, seeing her sister brighten up a little in speaking, she answered—

"What was the curse exactly? Was it not in consequence of great-grand-papa Galty getting possession of some lands belonging to a nunnery?"

"They say so; and then the Abbess gave him the most horrible curse, with bell, book and candle. She said: 'You have left us no peace in the cloister, and you shall have no peace in your bed, and no peace in your grave; you nor yours till the judgment-day. Wicked shall the Malverns live, and wicked shall they die, till their lands be given to others, and their wealth lost, and their name forgotten.'"

"That was a Christian like sort of a curse, certainly," said Florence; "and as strange as any of those of the Barinwells or Kavanaghs."

"The *strange* thing," said Adela, unconsciously suiting her voice, "was, that it was said the Malverns never did sleep like other people. They used to spend the whole night in the routs and card parties then in fashion, and never went to bed till daylight."

"Of course, then," said I, "they did not live very long, and so had an opportunity of soon trying the second part of the curse."

"No. The last Lord Galtimore died at thirty, leaving all his property to his wife—a famous old lady in the traditions of Dublin. She was herself one of the Malverns, first cousin of her husband. Of course Lord Galtimore expected her to leave the estates to their only child, Lady Florence; but she did nothing of the kind. As soon as ever Lady Florence was grown up, Lady Galtimore married her off-hand to our grand-father, who it seems was too much in love to make any stir at the moment about settlements."

"Well, what happened?" asked Adela, half listening, half, like her sister, feigning to talk.

"Why, Lady Galtimore lived on and on beyond all their lives, and in the most extravagant way, even for those extravagant times, driving always in her coach and six, with outriders, and going to the Castle in the most magnificent diamonds that were ever seen in Dublin. It was said that she sold two estates in the north to buy them, not content with the old Malvern jewels. When she died at last, our grandfather and grandmother were both dead, and our poor father a minor; there was nobody to look after his claim on the Galtimore property. All the lands were sold long before by the old lady, and this house went to pay her debts. I have heard my father say he often wondered what had become of the diamonds. They could hardly have been sold with the furniture; but the executors were not very trustworthy people, and he never could obtain any information on the subject."

"I dare say he did not try very hard. It was not in his line, poor dear father!"

"No, not at all. Let us come out of this cold room, darling, and settle ourselves in our bed-room up stairs as well as we can for the evening."

The apartment the sisters had chosen for themselves was a small one over one end of the great drawing-room. They had procured a pretty bed and a few chairs and tables. On the latter lay so many little elegant articles of their toilet and writing materials with which they had not thought of parting, that, with the addition of several pictures on the walls, the room looked almost suitable to its occupants. They had taken their evening meal in their show-room on the lower floor, so they sat together at some work for which I had been fortunate enough to procure an order. At last Adela said:—

"Now, Florence, dearest, do go to bed. You have done quite enough to-night, and it must be past eleven o'clock."

"Are you coming to bed, my Ady?"

"Yes, of course, by-and-bye. Fold up that cloak at once, now, darling, and brush your hair."

"Now, Adela, I tell you once for all, that I will never finish my work at night till you finish yours; so take your choice—come to bed with me, or I sit up with you."

"Dear Florence, pray don't be obstinate. You know we must go on pretty fast with our work if it is to pay us at all. I could not sleep if I went to bed, so I may as well sit up a little longer; but your eyes look quite heavy. *Do go* to bed."

"Not I, Adela. You would sit up till three if I left you; so we will both sit up till one, and that will come to the same."

* * * * * * *

About half an hour had elapsed, when Adela was awakened by sounds for which, in her state of fatigue and half-unconsciousness, she was quite unable to account. She had been dreaming that she was still at Moreland, and that the rooms were filled with guests on the occasions of their old receptions. When she awoke it seemed to her that the same sounds of conversation and laughter were in her ears. She sat up in bed, painfully recalling, amid the darkness, in how different a home she was now placed from that to which the blessed power of dreams had recalled her. There could be no doubt of it; there were sounds in the house, and they proceeded from the room below them. It is true they were not of an alarming nature, as they were, as I have said, just such as might be heard at a considerable distance from a party of well-bred ladies and gentlemen. As she listened, Adela, was sure she could distinguish in particular one manly voice with a peculiarly deep and unpleasant tone, and also one sharp and treble, like that of an old woman. It was a terrible discovery for the poor solitary girls, that there should be unknown persons in the house at night. They had wished to engage the old woman who had charge of it to sleep down stairs as some protection, but she demanded so large a remuneration for the service, that they had been obliged to dispense with it, and trust the protection of their house to the excellent police of Dublin. Now, however, it seemed evident that a number of people had in some manner effected an entrance of it. Strange to say, however, notwithstanding the evidence of her own ears, Adela did not feel quite convinced. There were sounds, it is true, and they were those of voices; but there was something in them which inspired her with a sense of vague terror, very different from that which she would have felt at the distant voice of housebreakers, were there never so much positive danger to be apprehended from them. In this state of uncertainty and fear, she turned instinctively to awaken her sister, but she could hear in the darkness Florence's gentle respiration, and the arm which had been round her own neck lay so still, that she hesitated for a moment to disturb the rest the poor child required so much. During this pause a change occurred in the sounds she had heard in the room below. The door seemed to be flung open, a simple voice pronounced some word or two, and then there seemed to be a movement, and she heard many steps on the stairs. Could they be ascending? Adela's heart stood still with terror, while every nerve was strained to catch the sounds. No; they were not approaching; they were going down stairs. There was a distant door shut, and the sounds became so feeble she could hardly hear them at all. "They are in the dining room," she said to herself. "Merciful heaven, *who* are in it? The temptation to awaken her sister was so great, that only a mind as strong as that of Adela's could have resisted it, but she reflected, that of whatever nature the sound might be, Florence's knowledge of them could do no good, and would inevitably terribly excite her, at a time when she greatly required that her nerves should be calmed. If there were robbers in the house, it was probably the safest thing the sisters could do to remain as if asleep. Exercising then an immense effort over herself, Adela remained quiet for several hours, during which the sounds occasionally rose a little. At last just before dawn, there was one thrice repeated, which seemed to the terrified listener something between a cheer and a sudden yell of agony. Then all was silent.

The days and weeks which followed this event left little leisure to recur to the consideration of it. Though the two sisters worked with an industry and perseverance which soon left its traces on their fading cheeks and heavy eyes, yet they were so unaccustomed to all the arts of the poor, that their incomings always fell short of their expenditures. One after another each little luxury was dispensed with. Day by day, when I was able to visit them, I watched with an aching heart the disappearance of the few little relics of former wealth and elegance which they had preserved in the general wreck. Their bedroom had never a fire in it now, though the weather was miserably cold; the toilet-table had no more ornaments; the last brooch and ring had disappeared from their own dress. One week I missed their father's writing desk, the next their mother's Indian work-box was no longer to be seen, and after that I found that they seemed not to wish me to go into their bedroom; and I understood the reason when I saw at a picture-dealer's the beautiful portraits of their parents, with which they had parted last of all. It was a heart-breaking business.

One day I knocked at their house, bringing with me a few of the luxuries which my own poverty permitted me to offer. Florence opened the door, and bringing me into the work-room, said: "Don't go up stairs yet. Adela is not very well. I made her stay in bed; it is nothing but a cold. You shall see her by and by, but I want to tell you something."

"Dear child," said I, "don't be agitated. How pale you are! Sit down; I will stay as long as you like."

"Oh, Mrs. L——, you don't know; you cannot think what was happened! This horrible house! I dare not stay in it! And yet we must starve or go to the poor-house if we leave it. Oh, it is so very, very dreadful! It is no matter for me; I am strong, you know; but Adela—nobody knows what Adela is, what an angel of God she has been through all this year of misery. Oh, that he would let me die and save her from all this agony!"

Poor Florence laid her head upon the table, and her whole frame shook with the violence of her burst of grief. I was greatly alarmed, but at last succeeded in pacifying her a little, and induced her to give me, though somewhat incoherently, the following account:—

"We went to bed rather early last night; Adela was not well, and I persuaded her to do so. She fell into a heavy sleep; and then, as there was a great piece to be finished of that work which Miss G—— insisted should be ready to-day, I got up again and stole down here to do it. Of course I lighted only one candle, and that was the reason, I suppose, why I grew so nervous, besides being very cold; but I kept my eyes from looking about the room, and went on, though I got worse, and fancied all sorts of things coming about me. At last—it was no fancy at all—I most distinctly heard a noise in the room overhead. It was not in the one over this, but in the great drawing-room over the dining-room; I heard first one sharp, querulous sort of voice, and then a whole set of other voices, among them one deep one like the deepest organ."

"Nonsence, dear Miss Florence, it was all your own nervous imagination."

Adela had confined to me in private what she had heard, but had never told Florence, and I was horror-stricken at the similarity of their stories.

"No, no, Mrs L——," went on Florence with increased vehemence, "it was no imagination. I heard the voices as I hear yours. I could not stir; my heart stood still; I sat there, I don't know how long, listening to them. I would have given the whole world to have been with Adela, but I dared not pass up the stairs. At last—you won't believe me, but it is true—I heard steps on the stairs—a great many steps—as if forty or fifty people were coming down and talking all the time. I think I fainted; I expected them to come into this room; and I don't know what happened till I heard them in the dining-room. Yes, there! through these folding doors! I tell you I heard them. There were voices of men and women talking and laughing. Oh, such awful, hollow, bitter sort of laughs; it made my blood run cold: and then there were noises of glasses, as if they were feasting. And this went on, went on, so long, I thought I had gone mad as I sat listening. At last there were three hideous sounds I cannot describe, and then it was all silence. What could it all be? What do you think it was?"

"It was all your poor overworked brain, dear Miss Florence. I hope you did not tell Miss Rockingham."

"Why, when I was at last able to run up stairs, I found her still asleep, so I thought I would wait till I could tell you."

"You did very wisely. It must be all imagination; but you are not able to endure these lonely vigils, dear young lady. Allow me to come and sit up for a few nights with you till your nerves are calmed. I am sure Lady F—— will allow me to walk over when my pupils are gone to bed, and to return to F—— House in the morning."

Poor Florence tried to decline my offer, but it was too evidently needed; and we parted with the understanding that I would, if possible, return at eleven o'clock and share the apartment of the sisters for the night, taking our turns to rest and work.

By a chance, which at the same time seemed most unfortunate, one of my pupils gave herself a severe sprain that evening, and as she lay moaning and fevered in bed it was utterly impossible for me to leave her. Her mother had gone out to a dinner and ball at the Castle, and was not likely to return till three or four o'clock, so that I was compelled to send for the family physician myself and remain beside the poor sufferer till she fell asleep at dawn. Full of anxiety for the consequences of another solitary night to the Rockinghams, I hurried as soon as possible across the town to their house. Florence met me at the door, her large eyes glittering, her hand trembling with excitement as she led me up stairs,

"Oh, Mrs. L——! It is true! There are beings—God knows what they are—in this house. Adela and I both saw them."

"You saw them?"

"Yes, yes. Come in here. Come down, Ada."

By degrees I led them to describe to me the events of the night, for their terrors, if unreal, could only be dispelled by examination; and, if real, some steps must be instantly taken to relieve them from such a position.

"We both sat up," said Adela, "in our bed-room, expecting you to come every moment, and getting on meantime with our work. Towards the middle of the night we began to hear sounds in the drawing-room below. Then Florence told me she had heard them the night before, just the same as I told you I had done when we first came here. It was very awful; but as we were together, and the noises had never come any where but in these two rooms and on the stairs, we bore it as well as we could. Only there was one woman's voice which, whenever we heard it, made me turn sick with horror. I cannot describe it." And Adela hid her face in her handkerchief.

"They went down," said Florence, "as before, to supper, and then the sounds grew faint. All this time the night was passing, and we could not think why you did not come. At last I fancied I heard you ring at the hall door, but the distance is so great I could not be sure, and there were those fearful noises, like jingling glasses, from time to time, in this dining-room, which I might have mistaken for your bell."

"Florence wanted me to come down to open the door for you," said Adela, "but it was more than I could bear while those noises went on. At last there were three hideous sounds, such as there always are at the end, and then all was silent. After some time we took our candle and went down to open the door in case you were there. Of course we were frightened, going down stairs, and stopped at the landings to let our candle light below us as far as we could, but we heard or saw nothing till we came to the door of the great drawing-room, which was standing open quite wide. I know I had closed it when we went to bed, and we both stood before it, trembling, afraid either to go in or go down past it, when there might be some one there who might come out after us. At last I thought, 'Well, we are in God's hands, though we seem so desolate,' and I resolved I would go into the room at any cost, and see if we could find out any clue to this horrible mystery, which will drive us out to starvation. Florence would not let me go alone, so we went in arm in arm, both holding the candle. At first we did not see anything different from usual; but when we were half way down the room we saw, in the looking-glass in the centre pier—"

"You know that great hideous tarnished mirror!" cried Florence, her lips white with fear at the recollection.

I nodded, and Adela went on:

"There was something reflected in that mirror—not us, we were not yet opposite to it. But dull as it was, and half spoiled for want of the quicksilver, there was no mistake—something was moving and nodding, as it were, before it. Whether there was anything between us and the glass to throw such a reflection we never looked, for once we had seen the thing in the glass, we could not take our eyes off it. There were scarlet and gold feathers, and something dazzlingly bright among them, till at last we made out clearly enough the terrible thing it was. It was a dead old woman's face, surrounded by some gaudy head-dress, and loaded with jewels. The face! Oh, that horrible face! It was quite that of a corpse, wan and drawn, and the eyes dead; but the cheeks were rouged, and it had black curls and black eyebrows, as if they were false, and great white teeth in the fallen jaws. I thought I should have gone mad with terror."

"So did I," said Florence. "I tore poor Ada's arm, clutching it. But at last the horrible creature seemed to finish looking and nodding at herself in the glass, and she began to take off all the diamonds which were in her head-dress and round her frightful neck till they lay in a heap on the table. And then—then—"

"She turned round as if to look if any one saw her, and in our agony we dropped the candle, and both of us rushed out of the room, and Florence hit her head against the door, in the dark, and I hardly know what happened till we were up stairs in our own room; but I thought I heard a sharp, angry cry, just in that same shrill voice which terrified me before. The cold gray dawn was coming on, and I had to bathe poor Florence's head, and we stayed there till we heard you just now at the hall door."

What I felt at the recital of this strange story it is needless to say. Summoning all my courage, I said at last:—

"My dear young ladies, I do not pretend to know that there are not in this world mysteries of the awful kind at which this vision of yours seems to point; but at least you have always agreed with me, dear Miss Rockingham, that it is far less likely the dead can appear in such forms than that our brains should be deceived into fancying we see them. You know you are both quite ill from excitement at this moment, and the state you are in would be precisely that in which visions are formed. Be assured that that hideous old glass reflected your own fears, and nothing else. Let us go into the room and examine everything, and let in the sunlight and good air, and I dare say you will be satisfied that I am right."

The sisters listened to me with the kindly deference they always showed to my opinion, but evidently remained quite unshaken in the belief of the reality of the apparition they had witnessed. At last, however, I persuaded them to accompany me into the dreaded apartment. It was dark, the shutters being less broken than in the dining-room, and took us both time and courage to wait to open them, and then to throw up one or two of the rusty sashes. Till this was done, I felt oppressed by the odor of the room. It might be merely damp, but I could not resist the association of ideas that connected it rather with

"The smell, cold, oppressive and dank,
Sent through the pores of the coffin plank."

We turned finally to the unfortunate mirror, and to the great buhl-table fixed beneath it. The sisters showed me where they had stood, and in what part of the centre panel the spectre appeared, and I tried vainly to construct out of the blurred and spotted surface anything which should have offered a ground for their imagination.

"She laid her diamonds down there," said Florence, laying her hand on the table.

"A great heap they were," said Adela. "A splendid necklace and earrings, and then a tiara like an earl's coronet."

"Why, they must be the great Galtimore diamonds!" cried Florence.

We stood all three overwhelmed at this idea. It was quite true, as Miss Rockingham had said on the night of their arrival in the house, their great-grandmother, the last Countess of Galtimore, possessed diamonds whose almost fabulous splendor was among the common traditions of the Irish society of the last century; and the disappearance of these magnificent jewels, without any adequate search by the guardians of Mr. Rockingham when he inherited the empty heraldic honors of his mother's family, had been more than once mentioned in the sad debates so often held at every table on the ruin of the Rockinghams.

"There was a countess's coronet among the Galtimore diamonds. I have heard my father say so," said Adela.

"And old, wicked Lady Galtimore. Why, good heavens! Ada,"—and Florence turned as pale as death,—"do you recollect the picture in the bed-room at the end of the north corridor at Rockingham?"

"It was she."

None of us could speak. The corroboration of the frightful story of the sister's vision was too wonderful to permit of any further observation on my part. By degrees I persuaded them to return to their room up stairs, and take some little refreshment. Both were frightfully ill, and it was with great regret I left them for a few hours. My employer, though somewhat unwillingly, consented to my spending each night with them for some time to come; and this soon ended in my nursing both of them through severe attacks of fever.

Days and weeks passed. The Rockinghams were struggling back to life; but their few customers had ceased to send work which they had been unable to perform, and every article of their little property, and most even of their wardrobe, had been sold for food and fire. It was a pitiful sight, these two pale girls, still beautiful and delicate as hot-house flowers, but oh, so worn!—so sad!

One night things had come to the uttermost. Like them, I had sold all that I dared to part with while preserving an exterior permissible in Lady F——'s household. There was no food,——no chance of getting any for the morrow. The relieving-officer, to whom we had applied, had told us that no assistance could be given except on "accepting the test of destitution," and taking shelter in the poor-house. The worst of our fears was on the point of being realized.

That night I resolved at all events to spend with my unhappy friends, and accordingly I went to their house at eleven o'clock, and, after some attempts to comfort them, persuaded them to lie down on what yet remained of their bedding, while I remained on the floor beside them. Wearied with grief and tears, I believe we all slept at last, till, when the spring morning had broken, and the sun was shining into the room, I was awakened violently by Ada starting up in bed.

"Mrs. L——! Florence, darling! waken up! Oh, I have had such a dream!" And her eyes sparkled as I had not seen them shine, alas! for many a day.

"Such a dream!" she went on eagerly; "all that same horrible vision we saw in the drawing-room below; only I saw—I'm sure I saw—where the diamonds were placed. Lady Galtimore hid them in the buhl-table. I know exactly where they are."

"Oh, be calm, dear Miss Rockingham!" I cried; "this is only a dream."

"Darling Ada," said Florence, kissing her, sobbing, while the sad reality of the day contrasted in her mind with the visions of the night.

Ada collected herself for a moment, and then said, as she rose up and threw on hastily some of her clothes, "You are right—it was but a dream; but who knows but in my dreams my thoughts have led me to a discovery which may save Florence from—? Oh, if it could be so!" she added, as her knees trembled and her lips quivered.

There was something almost solemn in the spirit in which we all three went together down the wide old staircase and into the haunted room, on our errand of life and death. The sun shone brightly into the room. We looked at nothing round us, but walked to the massive table, from which, as I have already described, nearly all the gilt, brass, and tortoise-shell, and locks of the drawers, had been torn away, but which yet remained, by sheer solid strength and weight, fixed into the floor and against the lower part of the mysterious looking-glass. On reaching the table, Adela, without a moment's hesitation, opened a little door such as buhl cabinets usually possess in the front, and which, as we knew, displayed a small recess, once no doubt well filled with some elegant trifles, but now empty. Placing her hand against the roof of this recess, Adela touched a spring, and a small shallow drawer under the ledge of the table started out, but it was perfectly empty.

"I knew it was," said Ada, quite resolutely. "Now!" and she placed her hand behind the drawer, in the space left when it was taken out.

"Here is the very lock I dreamed of!" she muttered, in the intensest excitement; and catching hold of a small handle beside the lock, she gave it a hasty jerk, and it came off in her hand. "O heavens!" she cried, "it is locked! We cannot get at the drawer; but it is there! The diamonds are all there. It is exactly as I dreamed!"

It will not be wondered at that our impatience reached an almost uncontrollable pitch at this moment. By inserting our arms in the recess left by the drawer in the table, we could feel quite well that there was a strong brass lock closing an inner drawer, reaching no doubt to the back of the table. On our side of the lock was the companion looped-shaped handle to the one which Ada had wrenched away; but even had the two remained, there seemed no chance of our being able to burst open the lock, which was evidently of the strongest materials. Such keys as we had with us were tried, but quite in vain. Should we send for a locksmith? We dared not attempt to do so. At last by pulling out every drawer in the table, and groping in every possible direction, we reached (also at the back of the table) another spring, from which started a tiny little drawer, wherein lay two objects—one was an old gold ring, with portrait of Lord Galtimore, the other a gilt brass key.

There was something which, even in that moment of wild excitement, inspired me with respect for Adela Rockingham, as I watched the way in which she almost solemnly took the key from my trembling hand and applied it to the unseen lock in the depth of the table. We could hear it click as the rusty wards gave way, and then Adela drew forth the heavy drawer within. It was about four inches deep, and eight or nine long; and over its contents lay a piece of old yellowish paper, containing some memoranda of figures. We lifted the paper—and there, each in its black velvet bed, lay the enormous Galtimore diamonds—the necklace, the ear-rings, the gorgeous coronet. Adela and Florence threw themselves into each other's arms. God knows if their sobs of joy did not find an echo in my old heart then and ever since.

There could be no question as to the right of Adela and Florence Rockingham to the jewels so strangely discovered. Even the propietor of the house did not attempt to dispute their possession with the well-known heiresses of the family of Galtimore. Before long the diamonds were disposed of and a large treasure realized; but from the first they were able to quit the gloomy abode where these young girls had endured such terrible sufferings, and where also they had recovered the opulence to which they were born. No explanation of the mysterious sights and sounds of the dreary old mansion has ever been made. At the moment when Adela drew forth the diamonds, we were all too overwhelmed with joy to afford attention to anything else; but, on discussing the matter afterwards, it appeared that all three of us vaguely recollected having heard a sound like the shrill treble laugh of an aged woman, quivering, as it were, in the darkness of the further end of the great desolate room. Be this as it may, we are assured that the Spectral Rout has been known no more in the old gloomy house. Perchance the dread visitors have been banished by the voices of the happy little children of a great national charity, whose abode it has been made, and for whose use is has been refreshed and purified. Perhaps the "Wicked Malverns" have at last borne the full measure of their terrible curse, and may now "rest in their graves," while their innocent descendants redeem their evil name by the generous use of those long-lost treasures to which they guided them in such awful and mysterious fashion.—*"Every Saturday."*

Advertisements.

UNITED STATES
WAR CLAIM AGENCY.
SETH E. BEEDY & CO.,
Office, Corner of Bridge and Water sts, Stree up Stairs.
Augusta, Me.
$100 BOUNTY! $402

Obtained for Soldiers Discharged from the U. S. Service by reason of wounds received in Action, on Skirmish, on Picket or in Action, or in the line of duty, or the FULL BONNTY promised at the time of enlistment. Also:

$100 Bounty to the Widows or Children of *NINE MONTHS* Volunteers killed in service.

Discharged Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, Marines or their heirs can procure their PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY and PRIZE MONEY, at this agency, at *Fees established by Act of Congress*, and in as short a time as at any Agency in the United States.

PENSIONS for Mother, Sisters, or Orphan Children obtained promptly.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS SETTLED

And Certificates of Non-Indebtedness procured without delay. We have an experienced Agent in Washington, D. C., to attend exclusively to these claims.

MONEY ADVANCED to Soldiers on all just claims. *Advice Free.*

N. B. No charge in any case until the dues are collected from the United States and paid over to claimant.

SETH E. BEEDY. R. W. BLACK.

References by Permission.

Hon. Lot M. Morrill, U. S. Senator; Hon. E. Flint, Secretary of State; Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C.; Hon. Nathan Dane, State Treasurer; Hon. John H. Rice, M. C.; John A. Peters, Att'y General of Maine; Hon. A. P. Davis, Reporter of Supreme Court of Maine; Geo. E. Brickett, Surg. U. S. Hospital; Maj. James Mann, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Maj. Fred. Robie, Paymaste U. S. A. 2tf

SOLDIERS OF 1861 AND 1862!

Congress is contemplating the matters of

BOUNTY LAND & BOUNTY MONEY!

It is for your interest to get the *earliest reliable information* possible as to what Congress will do about the Bounties, and we have made arrangements to obtain such information at the very earliest moment any law is passed.

We will make application for your Bounty on receipt of your Discharge, so that it will be allowed early; and give you any information you wish about the Bounty, *free of charge.*

Your Discharge will be sent you with Warrant for Bounty Land or Certificate for Bounty Money, when issued by the U. S. on your application.

We guarantee that our fee shall be only what Congress allows, which no soldier will find fault with.

We have done a large and successful business in collecting Pensions, Bounties, &c. &c., since the commencement of the War, and have a Roll of all men who have been in the service.

For *Experience, Responsibility* and *Promptness*, we refer to the public generally—also to Hon. Samuel Cony, Governor; Gen. J. L. Hodsdon, Adjutant General; Col. Frederick Robie, Paymaster U. S. A.

Direct to
BAKER & WEEKS,
U. S. Claim Agents, Augusta, Me.
Office at the Court House.
2m5

U. S. MILITARY AGENCY.

. P. COCHANE & CO.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, PRIZE MONEY,

And all Claims against the Government collected.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ATTENDED TO.

CLAIMS CASHED.

Money Advanced During Settlement of Accounts.

Office in Darby Block, Third Floor,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

G. P. COCHRANE. 44tf GEO. G. DAVIS.

INSURANCE AGENCY IN AUGUSTA.

I have opened an INSURANCE OFFICE in the Register of Deeds Office, Court House, Augusta, Me., and am prepared to issue Policies for any amount on First Class Risks, according to usual rates of insurance. I am the only authorized Agent for the following Stock Fire Insurance Companies, in Augusta and vicinity, viz:—

Ætna, of Hartford, Conn.,	Assets	$3,850,351 78
City Fire, Hartford, Conn.,	"	442,440 01
North American, Hartford, Conn.,	"	416,396 76

I have the Agency of several

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

If any desire such, I can give as good a Company as any other Agent.

I have the Agency of the

Ætna Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Capital $150,000, with large Surplus.

I am also Agent for the TRAVELER'S INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn., the Pioneer Company in this country, of Accident Insurance. This Company is doing a thriving business. Assets about $1,000,000. DAVID CARGILL.

Augusta, Aug. 1, 1865. 3tf

DON'T FRET.

YOU CAN stop Headache, Toothache and Neuralgia instantly, or cash returned. Use WALCOTT'S INSTANT PAIN ANNIHILATOR. Sold at all stores. Cures Catarrh permanently.

1y16* L. WENTWORTH, Ag't, Brown's Corner, Me.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

Is a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) diseases transmitted from Parent to Child.

PARALYSIS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

Indigestion, Weight at Stomach, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Want of Appetite, Bad Breath, Constipation, Biliousness.

SCROFULA.

Struma, King's Evil, Glandular Swellings, Erysipelas, Ulceration, Salt Rheum.

This taint (hereditary and acquired,) filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies, incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[Arthritis,] Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Tic Doloureux.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty of forty years' standing have been cured by us.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

Purges the system entirely from the evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains, which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums, and secures the teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

For all forms of Ulcerous Diseases,

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of

Constitution Life Syrup.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

'PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the Constitution is neglected in youth disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor, New York.

Morgan & Allen,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS,
76 Cliff Street, New York.

Sold Wholesale by

GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass. 6m51

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y. 1y43

SOUTHMAYD'S

Celebrated Balsam of Tolu Candy,

Has been found a most effectual remedy for the alleviation and cure of *Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchical Affections, Spitting of Blood, and other diseases of the Chest and Lungs.*

Testimonials from Physicians of the first respectability, and thousands of others who have been benefited by the use of this Candy, give it